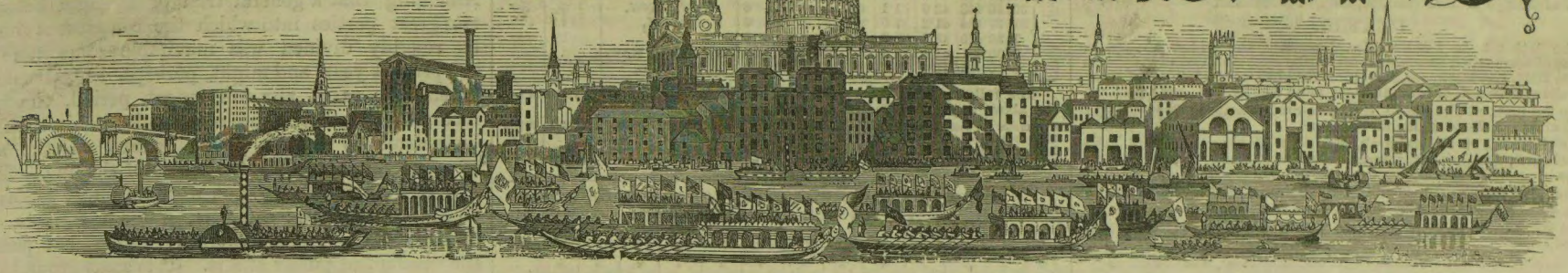


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

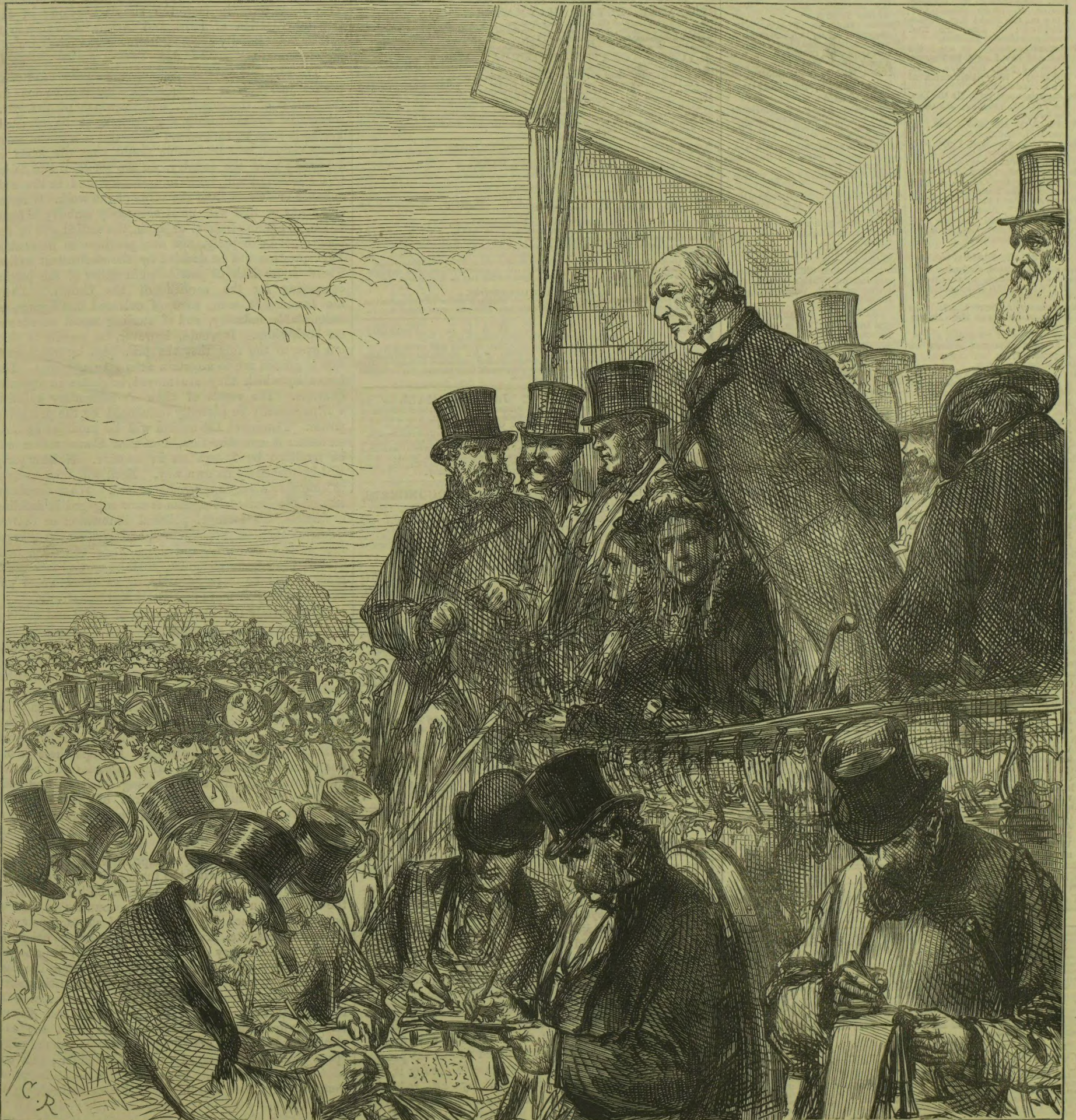


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1798.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE GENERAL ELECTION: MR. GLADSTONE ADDRESSING THE ELECTORS OF GREENWICH ON BLACKHEATH.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at 23, Upper Woburn-place, Tavistock-square, the wife of Edward George Tattershall, of 9, Great James-street, Bedford-row, solicitor, of a daughter.

On Nov. 23, at Teheran, the wife of W. J. Dickinson, Esq., Oriental Secretary to the British Legation, Teheran, of a son.

On the 7th ult., at Meerut, N.W.P., East Indies, the wife of Captain James Agnew McNeale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lord Inchiquin, to the Hon. Ellen Harriett White, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Annaly.

On the 21st ult., at the parish church, Streatham, by the Rev. John Lee, Rector of Botley and Rural Dean, and the Rev. A. C. Tarbutt, Ellis Lee, Captain her Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot (now of the 65th Regiment), son of the late Henry Lee, Esq., of Balham, to Constance Helen, eldest daughter of George Francis Trollope, Esq., of Streatham.

DEATHS.

On the 16th ult., in Dublin, Mrs. Lawrence, the widow of Captain Lawrence, of Lisreagh Lawrence, in the county of Galway, and late Captain in H.M. 41st Regiment, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Baronet, of Mountbellew, same county.

On the 3rd inst., at The Grove, Highgate-road, Sampson Copstake, of 5, Bow-churchyard, London, in his 74th year.

On the 29th ult., at Helensburgh, Mrs. Jean Wardrop, widow of John Cross-Buchanan, Esq., of Auchintoshan, Dumbartonshire, in the 65th year of her age.

On the 31st ult., at 10, The Grove, Boltons, S.W., John Henry Kingdon, Esq., late of Chipping Norton, aged 59.

On the 4th inst., at 13, Bury-street, St. James's, London, Robert Strong, Esq., aged 59.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 14.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Sexagesima Sunday.
Half Quarter Day. Commencement of a "Mission" in the dioceses of London, Winchester, and Rochester.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary T. Jackson, Rector of Stoke Newington; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clapham; 7 p.m., the Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. J. H. Macaulay, Holy Communion at 10 a.m. and noon.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the Speaker.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Moyn's last quarter, 4.29 p.m.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Development of Civilisation).
Westminster Abbey, 4 p.m. (the Bishop of Exeter on the Value of Truth).
Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Professor Erasmus Wilson on Dermatology).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Scott Russell on the Central Dome of the Vienna Exhibition Building).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. S. W. Bushell on his Journey Round the Great Wall of China; Mr. G. Phillips on Southern Mangi, China).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Discussion on the Recruiting Question).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).
Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. R. Dale on the Ultimate Principle of Paganism).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
National Soc. Sci. Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. M. Dowdeswell, Q.C., on the Rules of Practice and Procedure to be framed under the Judicature Act, 1873).

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Queen Victoria married, 1840.
Hanley Dog, Cat, and Poultry Show (three days).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on Respiration).
Westminster Abbey, 4 p.m. (the Rev. Dr. F. W. Farrar on the Decalogue).
North London Hospital, festival, Willis's Rooms (the Earl of Derby in the chair).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. J. Hutchinson on some Ancient Burial-Grounds in Peru; Messrs. Tyrrill, Drake, and A. W. Franks on Skulls and Implements from Palestine).

STEAM FOR INDIA, via Suez Canal.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	
Duke of Argyll	3012	W. Edward	Calcutta direct	Feb. 21
Sultan	2502	J. Maddison	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	Feb. 26
Viceroy	2477	J. H. Taylor	Ditto	March 10
Duke of Buccleugh	3015	C. Barrie	Ditto	March 23
Duke of Devonshire	3000	J. Whittle	Ditto	April 13
Duke of Sutherland	3012	J. Russell	Ditto	May 16

The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with bath-rooms, ice-house, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and furnished and provided with all necessities. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to F. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS and CO., No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CALCUTTA DIRECT, via SUEZ CANAL.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROS. and CO.'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. The magnificent Steamer DUKE OF ARGYLL, 3012 tons register, 2000-horse power effective, is intended to LEAVE THE SOUTH-WEST INDIA DOCKS FEB. 21. Has excellent, well-ventilated accommodation for PASSENGERS amidships, and carries 2 Surgeons and a Stewardess. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to F. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS and CO., 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.	
Jan. 28	30.517	43.9	42.0	93	10 37.2	46.7			W.
29	30.338	42.6	37.9	85	10 42.2	43.5			W. WNW.
30	30.448	42.6	31.1	67	1 41.3	46.6			WSW. WNW.
31	30.484	41.2	37.0	87	3 32.7	43.6			NW. W.
Feb. 1	30.470	43.2	35.9	78	10 36.7	46.9			NNW.
2	30.381	41.4	26.3	83	10 39.9	43.5			NNW. WNW. WSW.
3	30.423	41.4	29.2	92	10 37.7	45.4			WSW. NE.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.540	30.400	30.430	31.516	30.498	30.419	30.399
Temperature of Air	45.4	42.8	43.6	38.3	41.6	41.7	39.5
Temperature of Evaporation	44.0	40.7	38.3	35.6	41.7	39.8	39.2
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	N.	W.	NNW.	NNW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 29	14 26	7 17	14 28	7 25	14 29	7 24
14 26	7 17	14 28	7 25	14 29	7 24	14 25

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, and During the Week, AMY ROBART, Amy Robart, Miss Edith Stuart; Queen Elizabeth, Miss Cicely Nott; Leicester, Mr. H. Sinclair; Varney, Mr. J. Ryder. After which, JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime—Messdames Kate Vaughan, S. Vaughan, V. Cameron, Amalia, Sylvia Hodson, A. Murray, Howbrey, D'Arcy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jocke, S. Harvey, Amy Ronald, and Harriet Conway; Messrs. B. Wright, Cullen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Henning, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Wednesday and Saturday. Doors Open at Half-past One, commence at Two. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Gilbert's

New Play, entitled CHARITY, every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Chippendale, Kendal, Howe, Teasdale, Buckstone, Clark, Messdames Robertson, Roselle, and Woolgar. And the Melodrama RAYMOND AND AGNES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SATURDAY, FEB. 7, and Every

Evening, at Eight. Production of an original romantic drama, by Hamilton Aldé, entitled PHILIP, in which Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis, Miss G. Parnell, and Miss Isabel Bateman will appear. New and characteristic scenery by Messrs. Craven and H. Cuthbert, creature and incidental music composed by Robert Stoppel. New costumes, appointments, &c. The play produced under the personal direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman. Priced at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter; Miss G. Parnell, &c. Conclude with A HUSBAND IN CLOVER—Mr. John Clayton and Miss Virginia Francis. Box Office open Ten till Five. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12.30, to which Children under ten years of age half price. The Paynes from Covent Garden Theatre in the Pantomime.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Entirely Redecorated

The NEW PROGRAMME introduced by the ROYAL AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval, will be given until further notice EVERY EVENING, at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest meed of praise to the New Programme. Luxurious Private Boxes, 22 12s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.; Pantois, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven. NO FEES OF ANY DESCRIPTION. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium. Places can be secured at the office of the Hall daily, from Nine a.m. until Seven p.m.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

Messrs. MOORE AND BURGESS'S HALL HAS JUST BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, STALLS RECARPETED, AND ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, &c., PAINTED BY MR. RICHARD DOUGLASS, rendering it the most comfortable and elegant public place of amusement in London. The new Private Boxes, one capable of containing eight persons, the other four, can be secured for any day or evening throughout the coming week.

WAGNER SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The

FOURTH CONCERT will be given on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 13, at 8.30. Orchestra and Chorus, 180. Vocalists—Madame Elena Corani, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Stanley. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The Programme will include overture, "Die Meistersinger in Artlen"; "Die Carnival Romanza"; Berlioz; "Goethe's Fest March"; Liszt; and a Grand Selection from Wagner's "Lohengrin." Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s., of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.; Chappell and Co., Olivier, Mitchell, L. Cook, Bond-street; Austin, St. James's Hall; Schott and Co., Regent-street; Hays, Royal Exchange; Keith Power and Co., Cheapside; and W. H. Lee Davies and Brothers, 19, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Madame Edna Hall, Miss Williams, Miss Antoinette Sterling, and Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Stanley. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker, of St. Paul's. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. J. L. Hutton. Admission, 5s.; Family Tickets (for Four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Music-sellers; and Bossey and Co., Holles-street.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING

THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE their EIGHTH WINTER EXHIBITION. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 43, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

HOSPITAL.—The ANNUAL FESTIVAL in aid of the FUNDS of this Charity will be held on TUESDAY, FEB. 10 Next, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby in the Chair. Tickets for the Dinner, One Guinea each, may be had of the Stewards, at Willis's Rooms, and at the Hospital. By Direction of the Committee. H. J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

Although these few lines come under the notice of any large proportion of our readers most of the elections for boroughs will have been decided, and thereby the prevailing political complexion of the new Parliament will have been put beyond the reach of chance, it will not, we hope, be considered mistimed if, at a moment when no other subject would succeed in attracting even transitory attention, we essay to look at the ever-varying contest which is going forward from that region of contemplation which will lift us so far above the range of parties, passions, and interests as may enable us to judge of it by those standards only which are usually consulted by intelligent patriotism. That there is such a region of speculation and even of feeling, albeit few at the present time of electoral excitement may care to occupy it, will be readily and frankly conceded by all reflecting observers. That the practical lessons which may be gathered within its limits are not altogether destitute of worth will, perhaps, be proved by a spontaneous recur-

rence to them by the most educated men as soon as the present whirlwind has passed away.

What, then, it may be asked, is the real issue at stake in this general election? We may fitly waive any attempt to determine the precise occasion which has precipitated the struggle. We need add nothing to what was said last week as to the comparative advantages and disadvantages involved in its extreme suddenness. We shall put aside for a moment all reference to the incidents and personalities which will supply, or have supplied, copious materials for the speeches of candidates and their friends. Assuming that a general trial of strength between the two great parties into which the constituent body may be roughly divided was inevitable some time during the present year, and might, perhaps, as conveniently be taken now as at any subsequent period, the question recurs to us, what is the commanding object which may be reasonably hoped to be gained as the outcome of a general fight along the whole of the line. Stated in a word—a somewhat vague word, we must confess—that object is progress: a better, a more equable, a more certain, and a more permanent system and practice in the conduct of public affairs. It is some ground of satisfaction to be made aware that no one whose opinion carries with it any weight of authority has expressed any desire to undo what has been done, or to fall back upon practically obsolete principles of policy or modes of action. The aim of all parties is improvement—legislative as well as administrative. The period in which we live is recognised by all as one of transition—of adapting old institutions to new wants and new manners. This constitutes, in fact, the simple meaning of the General Election of 1874, and this, it is to be hoped, will be substantially effected however the passing strife may terminate.

The real and ultimate difference between conflicting parties just now is not so much what is to be done for the benefit of the country, but to which of the great schools of statesmanship the work is to be intrusted. Far be it from us to pretend that this is a trivial issue. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that the mode of achieving what the country, on the whole, would desire to see achieved will, both immediately and in the end, enhance or detract from the value of the work. Whether this party or that will most accurately embody in legislation, or administration, or both, the settled will of the country, it is, happily, not our province to determine. That question will be decided by the constituent bodies. There is no lack of patriotism in either of the parties competing for the service of the Crown. There are honourable men, men of cultured intelligence, of indomitable industry, and of sterling moral excellence, on both sides. It would, however, be puerile to shut our eyes to the fact that the principles by which each side is guided are to a certain extent antagonistic. The forces by which they are moved originate in opposite quarters. The result of their Parliamentary collision will necessarily be partially influenced by the prevailing power. Dominant Liberalism will be modified by Conservatism in one direction, dominant Conservatism will be modified by Liberalism in another. Neither party will have entirely its own way. Each will operate upon the other to a very appreciable extent. What the electorate of the United Kingdom is now engaged in deciding is whether the force of political innovation or that of tradition shall be preponderant, and whether the changes the general necessity and importance of which both parties profess to recognise, shall be carried into effect, more swiftly or more leisurely, or, as some would put it, more rashly or more cautiously and tentatively.

Over nearly the whole breadth of social and sanitary reform there exists a close approximation of opinion, and within this well-marked range it may be expected that much of the thought and labour of the new Parliament will be expended. In regard to financial administration and political economy there is no very wide divergence of opinion; but, other things being equal, it may be fairly supposed that the country would prefer to see this department of public interests presided over by proved financial genius and experience. Perhaps there is but one man in the kingdom who possesses the reputed qualifications requisite for dealing efficiently and satisfactorily with this extensive area of administration. There is no great difference, we imagine, on the subject of the Ashantee war. Neither party wishes to prolong it, and neither party can conclude it by any dishonourable compromise. The various questions connected with the tenure of land will receive nearly the same solution by many on both sides. Even the assimilation of the franchise in counties to that of boroughs, and such a redistribution of electoral power as it may necessitate, are regarded by political chiefs as beyond the boundary of party, at all events in principle.

Is it not a real ground of satisfaction that the case is as above stated? The contests in most constituencies, it is true, are keen enough. Have we not reason to rejoice that, keen as they are, they involve no dispute on the vital principles of government; that the conclusions in which we are all agreed occupy a much wider space than those in regard to which we differ; that our contentions relate chiefly to matters of time, of degree, of persons, of parties, and not, as in France or in Spain, to the origin and form of political authority; and that on whichever side victory may declare itself—a contingency which few of us can regard without lively

interest—none feel obliged to anticipate commercial ruin or social anarchy, or even a political cataclysm as the result? We owe this advantage to the Constitution under which it is our good fortune to live, and to that love of, and loyalty to, constitutional rule which may be considered the richest heritage of our country.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House. The Court is expected to return to Windsor Castle next week. On Saturday last General Count Peroffski arrived at Osborne from St. Petersburg, being the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia to the Queen announcing the celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. The Earl of Kenmare also arrived. Count Peroffski and the Earl of Kenmare dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Connor, Vicar of Newport. General Count Peroffski had an audience of her Majesty, after which he and the Earl of Kenmare left Osborne. On Monday the Queen held a council for the purpose of pricking the Sheriffs, at which were present the Lord President of the Council, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe. Lord Monson, Treasurer to the Queen's Household, and Sir Samuel Martin were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., was Clerk of the Council. Previously to the Council Lord Aberdare had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary daily out-of-door exercise. Her Majesty has also visited the Viscountess Dowager Gort. The Queen has entertained at dinner Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ponsonby, and Mr. Theodore Martin. The Marchioness of Ely and Mr. Theodore Martin have left Osborne.

The Queen has appointed Charles Wylde, Esq., to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Captain William Ross, deceased.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour; and Colonel Du Plat and Major-General Ponsonby have succeeded Colonel Maude and the Earl of Mount-Charles as Esquiers in Waiting on her Majesty.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

A review of the Fire Brigade on the Champ de Mars and of the Cossack body-guard in the Michael Manège was held on Thursday week, at which all the foreign Princes were present. The Imperial and Royal personages afterwards drove on the islands in sledges drawn by three horses. At a ball given in the evening at the Winter Palace the Duke of Edinburgh wore the uniform of the Yamburg Lancers, the Prince of Wales that of the 10th Hussars; and Prince Arthur the uniform of Colonel of the Kent Yeomanry.

On the following day, at the ball given by the Czarewitch, at the Anitschkow Palace, at which the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Arthur, with all the Imperial family, were present, the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the Norfolk Militia, and Prince Arthur that of the Rifle Brigade.

On Saturday last the British Ambassador gave a banquet at the British Embassy to the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, at which Prince Arthur and 400 guests were present. Later the Russian and foreign personages were present at the ball given at the Hall of the Nobles.

On Sunday the Czar and the Czarina, with the Imperial family and the foreign visitors, attended Divine service in their respective churches. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh received a deputation of English residents at St. Petersburg in the Malachite Hall at the Winter Palace. The deputation was presented by the British Ambassador, and a congratulatory address was read by the Rev. Arthur Thompson. In the course of a gracious reply the Duke of Edinburgh stated that the proposed gift of two life-boats would accord with the wishes of himself and the Grand Duchess. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, and all the other foreign visitors dined at the Winter Palace. Two hundred guests were present. Subsequently a fête was given to the Czar at the British Embassy.

Viscount Sydney and the suites of the English Princes were entertained at dinner, on Wednesday, at the British Embassy.

The Imperial Court, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the foreign visitors, have left for Moscow.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit the King and Queen of Denmark, at Copenhagen, after their departure from Russia.

His Excellency Count Brunnow entertained at dinner, yesterday week, at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, his Excellency Aide-de-Camp General Count Peroffski, and various members of the Corps Diplomatique.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster have returned to the German Embassy, on Carlton House-terrace, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland left Northumberland House, on Saturday last, for Albury.

The Duke of Sutherland left Stafford House, St. James's, on Saturday last, for Dunrobin. The Duchess of Sutherland has left for Brighton.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after to-day (Saturday), until further orders.

With a few exceptions, salmon-fishing opened, on Monday, in English and Welsh rivers.

The post of hydrographer to the Navy has been bestowed by Mr. Goschen on Captain J. O. Evans, R.N., in succession to Rear-Admiral Richards, who has retired.

A brisk correspondence has taken place between the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Disraeli touching the passage in the Aylesbury speech wherein the right hon. gentleman expressed his belief that the Liberal party had advised her Majesty to recall Lord Mayo from his post. No such advice, the Duke declares, was given to the Crown, nor was it contemplated by the Government.

The Cambridge mathematical tripos was published in the Senate House yesterday week. The Senior Wrangler is Mr. George Constantine Calliphronas, of Gonville and Caius, third surviving son of the Rev. D. P. Calliphronas, Vicar of Walpole St. Andrew, Norfolk; the second Wrangler is Mr. Walter William Rouse Ball, of Trinity College, only son of Mr. Walter Frederick Ball, of Hampstead, London; the third, Mr. James Rendel Harris, of Clare College, son of Mr. H. M. Harris, of 1, Eton-place, Plymouth; and the fourth, Mr. Andrew Craik, of Emmanuel College, son of Mr. David Craik, who was born at Airlie, near Kilsicmuir, Forfarshire.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

We have received the following letter, with several sketches, from Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, who accompanies Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition to Coomassie.

"Prahsu, en route to Coomassie.

Jan. 1, 1874.

"At last I have arrived on the banks of the river Prah. To-morrow I purpose crossing to the other side, and I shall be the second Correspondent who has done so. The Ashantees are reported to have retreated thirty miles towards Coomassie, so there is no fear of a brush with them for some time, particularly as Sir Garnet Wolseley does not intend crossing before the 15th inst., if then.

"I left Cape Coast Castle on the 23rd, as I wanted to travel easy stages, and to stop a day or two at the different stations, to finish my sketches as fast as I made them. But this is difficult, working out here; not being, as in England, in a quiet study, with gas or a good lamp, to work by night or by day; but in a hut under a tropical climate, infested with rats, lizards, ants, immense bees, and all kinds of poisonous and horrid insects and vermin. They crawl over you, up the legs or down the neck and over the paper in swarms, and even get upon the pen with which you are sketching or writing; or they come buzzing round your head, into your ears, and finally settle on your neck. In a tent the sun strikes through so powerfully as to give you the sensation of working in the hottest room of a Turkish bath. At six o'clock the sun has gone, and suddenly total darkness sets in; and I have found it almost impossible to sketch otherwise than before ten in the morning, and at times after dinner with a bad candle stuck in a champagne-bottle. Well, as I before mentioned, I left Cape Coast on Dec. 23, as Sir Garnet was to leave on the 27th, and I wished to keep ahead of him, his staff, and retinue of servants. I left about four p.m., and went direct to Inquabim, which is about seven miles' marching. I slept at Inquabim that night, made a sketch or two next day, and once more slept there in my hammock, which I had arranged across a hut. But, though I had my mosquito-curtain all round me, and my waterproof sheet and coat over the hammock, the dew was so heavy that my Australian blanket, which covered me, was as wet in the morning as if it had been taken out of a river; and my shirt and pyjamas were almost in the same condition. I need not say that my sleep was not very profound.

"At half-past five in the morning my cook brought me a basin of hot chocolate; and at six my four carriers, of whom two were women, with my six hammock-bearers, two other servants, and myself, were on the march towards Assiboo, about four miles distant. This I found to be only a small village, not a station; I therefore only waited here about ten minutes, to have a drink of lime-juice, sugar, and water, which is a very grateful refreshment. Then, leaving the main road and striking off to the left in a westerly direction, pushed forward for Abrakrampa. The road all the way was a very narrow path; the bush grew over it so much that it was difficult at times to see the path, and the bush each side going up straight to the height of 10 ft. and 12 ft. and more, prevented a view of the surroundings, except when, at the top of a steep hill, one could get a slight glimpse of the groves of palms, banana, plantains, and pawpaw-trees.

"At last, after a rather severe march, on account of the close bush and narrow pathway, we arrived at a rather wider space, and I then availed myself of my hammock. In a few minutes more we approached what seemed a large village. My men knew the place well, apparently, as they wound in and out among the houses till at last they stopped before one of the best, informing me that it was a missionary house.

"I entered and fully expected to see someone, either to welcome me or otherwise; but my servants and carriers did not hesitate a moment. They placed all my packages in the passage, and my cook, collecting his cooking utensils, started off to the kitchen to prepare my breakfast. Not seeing anyone, I made free to sit on the edge of a large table, swing my legs, and occasionally sip lime-water. In less than half an hour I was deep in the mysteries of my first meal. I had nearly finished when a man, apparently a native, dressed in black frock-coat and trousers, entered the doorway, and, in a most pleasant manner, wished me a 'Good morning' in very good English. We became most chatty on the instant, and I then found that he was pro tem. the missionary for Abrakrampa. I explained to him that I had purposely gone out of my way to visit the battle-field there, and that I had already sent a native policeman to inform the chief of my presence and my purpose. I invited him to accompany me. In a very short time, having just lighted my breakfast cigarette, I saw a kind of procession coming towards the house. It turned out to be the newly-made chief, as the old chief had died of smallpox about a fortnight before. First came three or four native police, then the chief, next the smaller chiefs, and lastly his staff of servants, with villagers. He approached, bowed the head, and, through my missionary interpreter, desired the pleasure of shaking hands with me. This we did, and, having been told the object of my visit, he started off with me.

"We visited the chapel, which was converted into a citadel or castle during the fight, and which is seen to the left hand in my sketch of Abrakrampa. We then descended into the bush, in the direction from which the Ashantees came. Here several freshly-made graves were pointed out to me. They were those of Ashantees who had been buried by the white troops. Farther on we came to a whole skeleton of an Ashantee, but without a head. This I instantly sketched roughly. A short distance on we found a skull, which I also put on paper. The smell was anything but pleasant in that quarter. Having made a hasty sketch of the village and battle-field, I returned to my missionary friend's house, there to wait until the sun had gone down and I could once more take to the march.

"About four o'clock, just as I was about to start, I was informed that the chief was again approaching. He did so with even a larger and more ceremonious procession. He desired to present me with a calabash or pot of palm wine; but, for fear of trickery, I desired he would first drink of it, which he willingly did, and, holding up the glass, drank to the great English Queen and her soldiers, and hoped they would be successful in the present war. I thanked him for his politeness, and, having had the glass refilled, I responded to his toast. We all partook of the wine, chiefs and missionary and myself. I presented the head chief with a dozen cigarettes, in return for his politeness. He was much delighted; we again shook hands, and, jumping into my hammock, I departed from Abrakrampa.

"After six or seven miles of rather rather worse road, we arrived at Accroful. I had sent on my cook and carriers, so that when I arrived my dinner was ready. This being Christmas eve, a bottle of champagne was broached, but I did not feel very lively at being alone on such an occasion. In one sense I was not quite alone. Accroful is more noted for rats and every kind of vermin than any other station on the road. I was quartered that night in a hut, the roof made of palm

leaves. I lay on an uneven bamboo bed, the only covering upon which was my waterproof sheet. The rats and lizards kept up a constant dance all night, running over my bed and boxes, and making a great noise. I may say that I have not had one long comfortable sleep since I left London.

"At last, Christmas Day dawned, and I rose to drink my usual cocoa, but felt as though I had never been in bed at all. This Christmas Day at Accroful was very slow. It is a small station, and there were only two officers quartered here. For my dinner, I had ordered my cook to give me some roast beef which I had brought with me, and a real English plum-pudding. When dinner was announced, I sat down upon a wine-box, with two other boxes raised for my table. I commenced with some soup, which was very badly made. Then, instead of the roast beef I had ordered, came the skin and bone, with a small piece of meat, haricot mutton out of a tin. I was much vexed and disappointed, but I found the beef had been curried. This made me laugh, as it was very good, after all. Lastly came the Christmas pudding. I had given particular instructions for this, but it turned out of the consistency of thick pea soup. The look of it was quite enough. A bottle of champagne, however, soon made amends and restored my fallen spirits. Such was my Christmas dinner on the road to Ashantee.

"I was not at all sorry to move on from Accroful next morning. When I arrived at Dunquah, I met a friend with whom I had been on board the Volta. A very good tent was here provided for me. But each officer, as I was introduced to him, said, 'Oh! you should have been here last night; we had a grand dinner,' and showed me the bill of fare. Colonel Festing, who was in command of the camp at Dunquah, gave me an invitation to dinner. Next morning Mr. Henty, of the Standard, and Mr. Stanley, of the New York Herald, arrived, with their enormous train of servants.

"From Dunquah we started next day for Mansu, where we were all quartered in a small hut. At this station we dined with Colonel Webber. On the following morning Mr. Henty left with his retinue; then Mr. Stanley, riding on one of his mules, which he had sent on before; and then I left, about three quarters of an hour later. My carrier women had refused to go on, saying I had engaged them to go to Mansu only; but this was not so. I could have settled the matter easily by refusing to pay them if they did not go on; but two of the four women had run away, frightened at the idea of going almost into the enemy's camp, as they said. So I had to stop and search for two more to go on, and the sum they wanted for just three days' march was enormous. At last the matter was settled, and away we went. In four or five hours we arrived at Satah: here I made a sketch. I had a hut with Mr. Henty, and Mr. Stanley was by himself.

"Next morning we left Satah, but the road was very bad indeed. I made a careful sketch of it, which I send up; and you may imagine it ten times worse in reality, as most of these scenes look better on paper. In the sketch they are mending the road by laying large logs or limbs of trees across the road, which trouble the native feet most severely.

"After a long and heavy march we arrived at Yancoomassie, in Assin. Here we made another stoppage for the night. On the following morning, Dec. 31, we again took to the road. About eleven miles distant we came to Barraco, but we did not stop: we pressed on for the principal and most important station, Prahsu, doing what is called a double march. We arrived here about twelve o'clock, in the hottest part of the day.

"Major Hume had given us a plot of ground directly opposite to head-quarters. We all set hard to work to clear away the bush and erect the tents. Mr. Stanley had very kindly offered me half his tent, which is a great comfort, as the Control Department does not supply any, and all the other correspondents have their own. As it is, I am very comfortable. During four or five hours the hammock men and carriers, and we ourselves, worked as hard as men could; and I can well imagine what a settler's or emigrant's life must be. Anyhow, the tents were raised, and we slept under them. As we are likely to be here for a fortnight and more, we wished to be very comfortable, and Sir Garnet, as well as the sanitary inspector, has complimented us on the appearance of our ground.

"On the following day (New-Year's Day) we commenced an elaborate hut, Mr. Stanley directing and superintending the construction. It contains a dining-hall, bath-room, store-room, and servant's sleeping-room, all on one floor. It is furnished, and we are going to have a dinner party in it for the first time to-night.

"Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived with his staff. Last night, about twelve, Mr. Stanley and myself, and all who are around us, were startled by the report of a rifle. Almost immediately afterwards we saw the staff turn out of head-quarters. I instantly put on my boots and rushed across to where the voices sounded, and, having been accosted by a sentinel with 'Who goes there?' replied directly, 'A friend!' I received the answer, 'Pass, friend, and all is well.' I then inquired the cause of the disturbance, and was informed that one of the Ashantee Ambassadors had shot himself. I entered the hut where the Ashantees then were. A number of officers and doctors were round the dead man, who had apparently fired under the chin, as the lower part of his face was horribly disfigured.

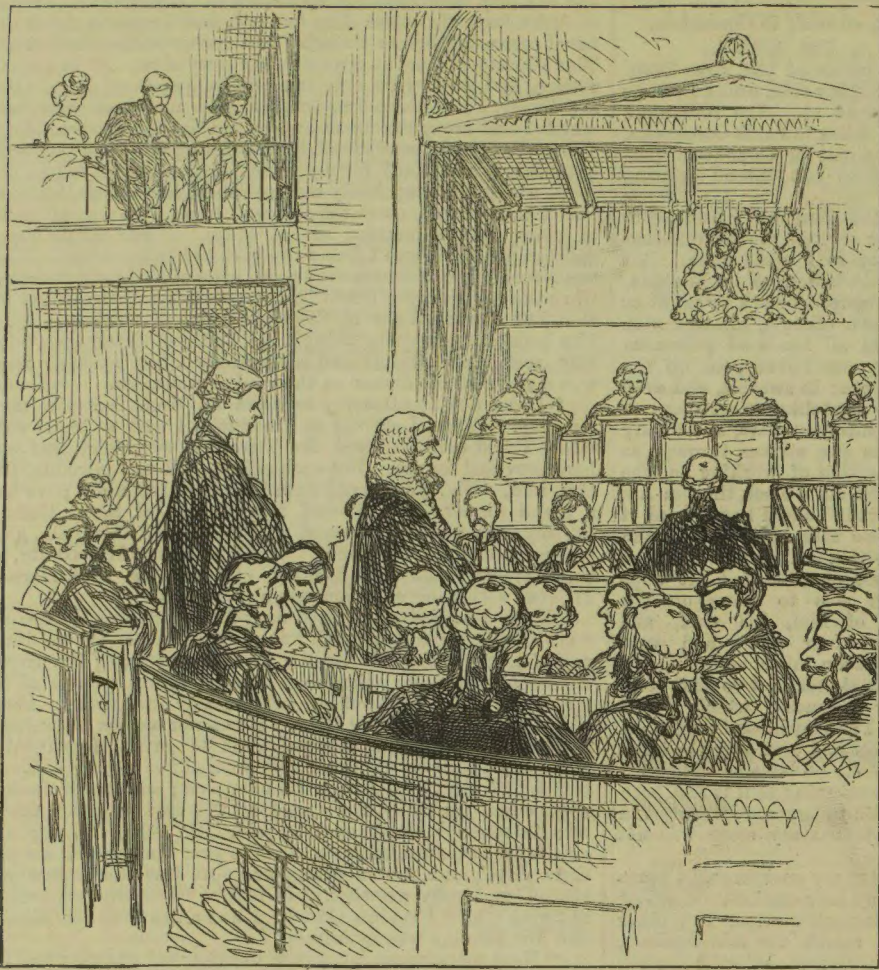
"I have crossed the Prah, and made a sketch from the other side, which I will send off to-morrow. The soldiers will cross to-morrow or next day, and I want to put them into my sketch. The white troops are expected up in a few days, but you will see, by the sketch I send, that some of the Marines have arrived. It is almost impossible to put in all the carriers as well, but there were a very large number carrying the beds and clothing of our men. The Marines came in singing 'John Brown' and 'Glory Hallelujah!' They are a very fine set of men, and will no doubt show themselves to great advantage in this campaign."

The latest news is a telegram from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War, dated Jan. 24, on the Adansi Hills, forty miles north of the Prah. It runs as follows:—

"All the white prisoners are now in my camp. The King accepts the terms I offer, and says he will pay the indemnity. I demanded £200,000. I halt to-morrow, for a few days, at Foemanah (Tommanah), thirty miles from Coomassie. All going right."

This news, which arrived in London on Thursday, had been preceded by the following, dated from Cape Coast Castle, Jan. 19, by the steam-ship Ethiopian:—

"The King of Ashantee had released the German missionary, and has sent him to General Wolseley to treat for peace. Eleven (?) hundred seamen and marines, with one hundred white troops of each regiment, within one day's march of Coomassie, with General Wolseley, except 23rd, who are not disembarked. Great trouble with native carriers, who have all run away. Stores carried to the front by volunteers of 1st and 2nd West India Regiments. Captain Glover not heard of. No fighting; troops in good health. 23rd of January named for taking Coomassie, instead of 15th."



BARON AMPHLETT BEING ADMITTED A SERJEANT-AT-LAW.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: DISTRIBUTION OF BRIDE-CAKE IN EDINBURGH.

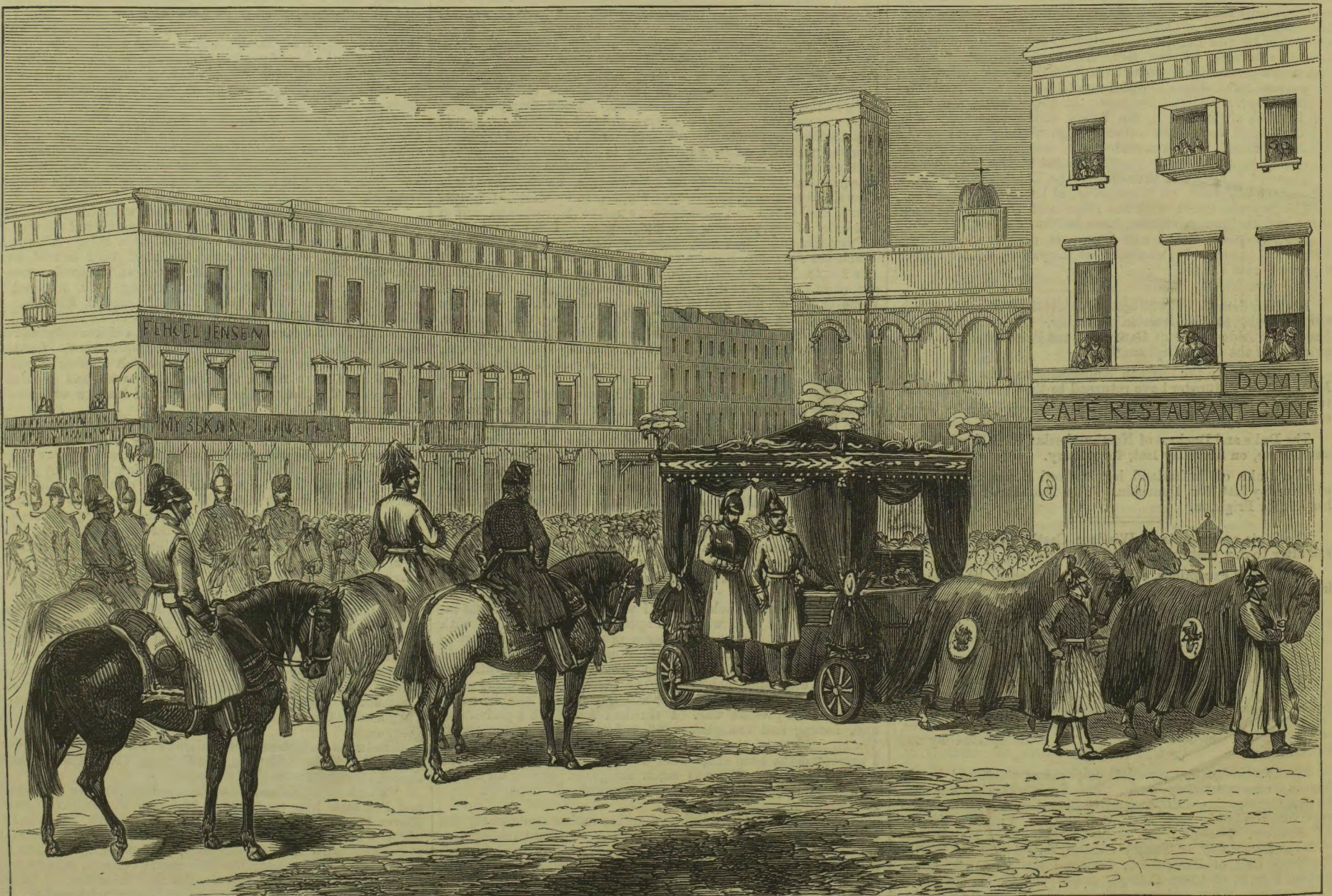
THE NEW JUDGE.

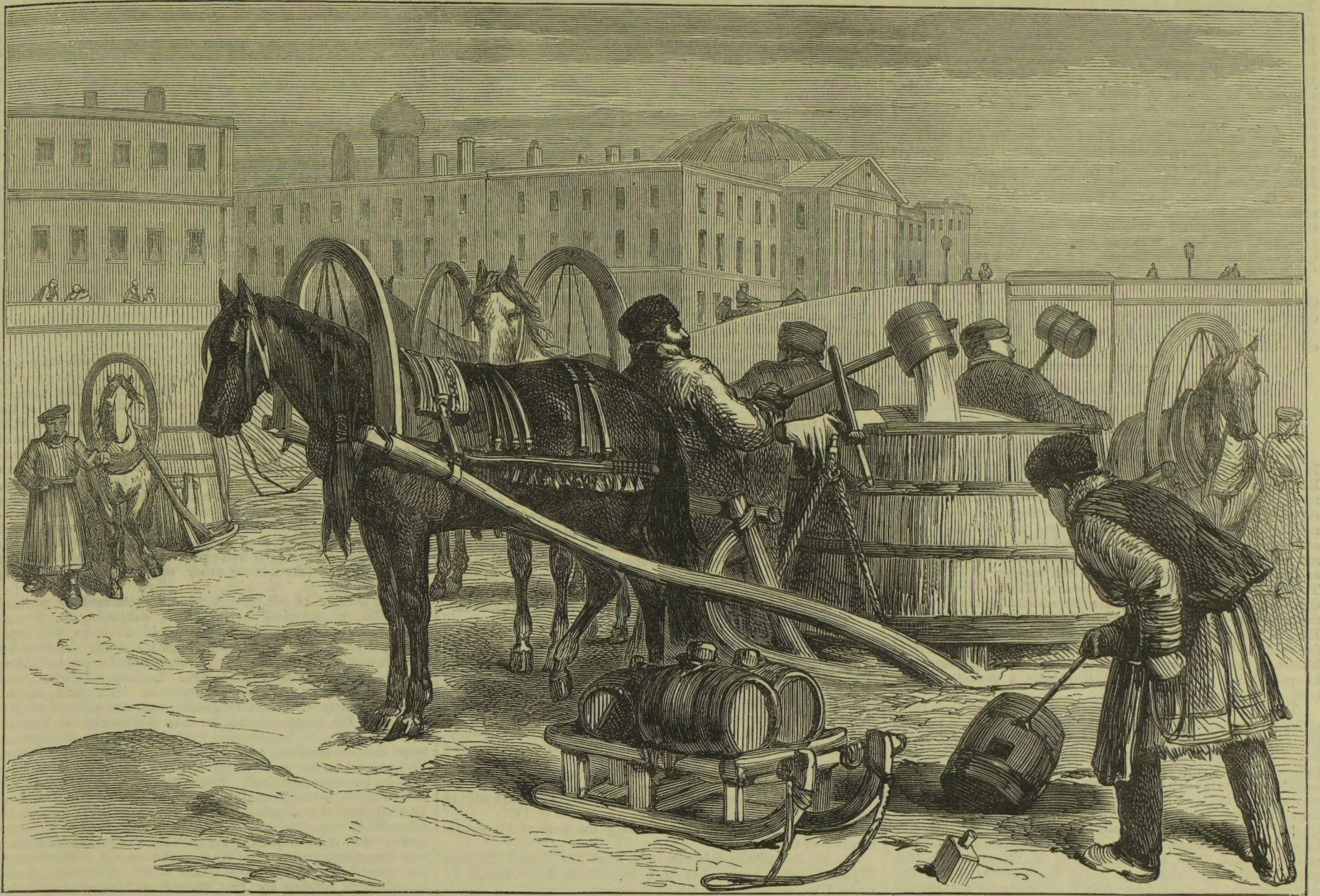
Mr. Baron Amphlett, the new Judge of the Court of Exchequer, received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Sir Richard Paul Amphlett is the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard H. Amphlett, Rector of Hadzor, Worcestershire, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Paul. He was born in the year 1809, and was educated at a grammar-school in Staffordshire, and subsequently at St. Peter's College, Cambridgeshire, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1831, coming out in the mathematical

tripos as sixth Wrangler. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term, 1834, and has had considerable experience in Equity business. He received the honour of a silk gown in 1858. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and has been for several years a Deputy Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. He was chosen, at the last general election, one of the members for East Worcestershire, in the Conservative interest. He is known to have taken a great interest in the improvement of the education of his profession; and when Sir Roundell Palmer became Lord Chancellor Mr. Amphlett was chosen his suc-

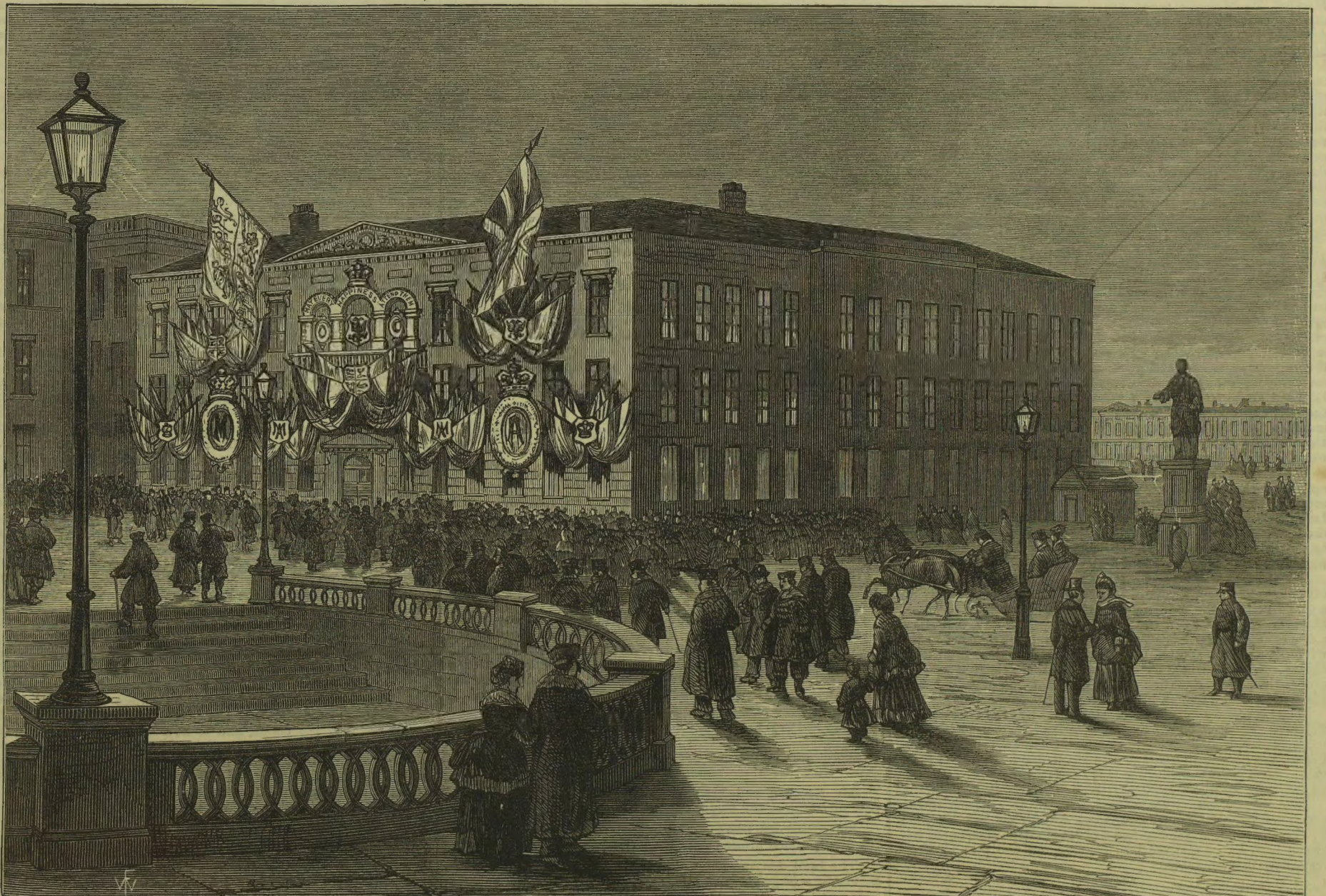
cessor in the presidency of the Legal Education Association. He has also supported in Parliament the reform of the bankruptcy laws. Sir R. Amphlett married, in 1840, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Edward Ferrand, of St. Ives, Yorkshire.

It seems likely that under the Judicature Act of last Session Sir R. Amphlett will be at once the "last of the Barons" and the last of the Serjeants. We present a sketch of the curious old ceremony of admitting the new Judge to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and his four puisne brethren endeavour to preserve their gravity

THE FUNERAL OF COUNT BERG AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



TAKING WATER FROM THE NEVA AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT ST. PETERSBURG ILLUMINATED FOR THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE.

while Mr. Baron Amphlett, attended by his "colt" (Mr. R. Holmden Amphlett), prays the widow's dower in the cause of Ann Wynn, widow of Francis Wynn, against Richard Jones, and demands of the said Richard Jones a third part of three hundred acres of land, messuages, and barns in Yorkshire. A learned Serjeant makes a feint of opposing the application on the part of Richard Jones (who, together with Ann Wynn, is alleged to be present in court), but speedily withdraws, and then the new Baron is admitted within the ranks of the Serjeants, bows to the court, and shakes hands with his coifed friends on each side of him. The Chief Justice asks him if he has anything to move, to which the learned gentleman responds with a graceful bow and retires with his "colt" to the Queen's Bench, where he is sworn in. The duty of the "colt" is to fetch the writ from the Lord Chancellor and to introduce the new Judge. This ceremony being performed, various oaths are taken, and the "colt" presents the Lord Chancellor on the part of the new Judge with two massive gold rings, one for the Queen and the other for himself. A third ring is given to the "colt."

This appointment of an Equity barrister to a seat on the Common Law Bench is a token of the fusion of those two departments of jurisdiction.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris).

Thursday, Feb. 5.

In the course of another week or so there will not be a single Republican mayor left in France, for, with the view of propping up its insecure tenure of power, the Government is rapidly carrying the new municipal law into effect, thirty or forty nominations of Legitimist, Orleanist, and Bonapartist mayors and adjoints appearing in the *Journal Officiel* regularly every morning. The Duc de Broglie has selected several ex-préfets and sous-préfets of the Empire to the maires of Marseilles, Toulon, Nantes, Narbonne, Aix, Rouen, Rheims, Orleans, and Chartres, seditious localities, the Republican spirit of which needs to be controlled by energetic *fonctionnaires à poigne*. Even M. Rameau, the popular mayor of Versailles, and deputy for Seine-et-Oise, has not found grace in the eyes of the Prime Minister, and his dismissal was gazetted yesterday morning, his post being conferred on M. Hunebelle, a protégé, we are told, of the Duc d'Aumale.

This policy must tell against the Cabinet in the future, although it may momentarily strengthen its position. Besides the coming Republican interpellation apropos of the Duc de Broglie's recent circular, which we are told will be supported by MM. Gambetta, Lepère, and Challemeil Lacour, a Legitimist interpellation concerning Marshal MacMahon's seven years' lease of power, now awaits the Ministry, and indeed threatens to sweep it from the scene. The Count de Chambord, the clerical organs tell us, has deputed M. Cazenove de Pradines, one of his most intimate confidants, and M. Lucien Brun, the colleague of M. Chesnelong in last year's fusion negotiations, to bring the question before the Assembly, and the Legitimist party is preparing for a desperate Parliamentary struggle.

The Ministers are only too conscious of the vulnerability of their position, and, having alienated both Legitimists and Republicans, know not where to seek for succour. Their organs announce that they have resolved to declare categorically that they consider it their duty to defend Marshal MacMahon's seven years' term of office against all attacks or party pretensions, from whatever quarter they may proceed; but it is somewhat doubtful whether, at the eleventh hour, they will not shrink from any such bold line of action. Meanwhile the President has been expounding his own views on this somewhat delicate topic, in reply to an address "on the part of the Paris Tribunal of Commerce." After observing that the Government had the commercial and industrial interests of the country deeply at heart, and that important public works were about to be commenced in and around Paris, he is reported to have said:—"You justly remark that confidence in the stability of the Government is necessary for the revival of business. I do not, however, understand how any apprehensions can still exist on this head. The Assembly has intrusted the Executive power to me for seven years. Under these circumstances I shall make the Assembly's decision respected."

The debate on the new taxes which commenced in the Assembly on Saturday was opened by M. Magne, who opposed M. Léon Say's proposal to repay the Bank of France £10,000,000 instead of £12,500,000, a proceeding which he considered equivalent to borrowing £2,500,000 from that institution. He afterwards supported the Government proposals to place a surtax on commercial bills, and to tax the conveyance of merchandise by luggage-trains, which, he said, was preferable to augmenting the imposts on alcohol and glass, as the Budget Committee had suggested. When the debate was resumed on Monday M. Edouard Lockroy delivered a vehement address on the part of the Republican party, which, he said, was opposed to the imposition of the taxes suggested by the Budget Committee. He painted a most dismal picture of the condition of the French working classes, and frequently apostrophised the Right in the most vehement manner, winding up by designating the Conservatives as the spoliatory class, for which he was called to order by President Buffet. Count Rampont, a member of the Left Centre, having protested against M. Lockroy's doctrines, the latter made a second speech on the following day, in which he defended his opinions while withdrawing the expressions for which he had been called to order.

An attempt was made in the Paris Municipal Council, the other day, to obtain a vote of 60,000*fr.* for the purpose of giving a grand ball at the Luxembourg Palace. The proposal was, however, rejected by a considerable majority, and, a Radical member suggesting that a similar sum should be allotted to the wives of the transported Communists, a turbulent discussion ensued, which ultimately resulted in the rejection of the proposition, the resignation of M. Vautrain, the president, and the closing of the session by the Préfet of the Seine.

The monetary conference, attended by delegates from Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland, which has been recently sitting in Paris, has now completed its labours. France has been authorised to coin silver five-franc pieces for a value of £2,400,000 during 1874; Italy, for a value of £1,600,000; Belgium, £480,000; and Switzerland, £320,000.

The supplementary convention relative to customs duties concluded between France and Great Britain has been adopted by the Versailles Assembly and the ratifications exchanged between Lord Lyons and the Duc Decazes, on the part of their respective Governments.

SPAIN.

General Moriones has at last obtained a small success against the Carlists. On his way to relieve Bilbao he captured their stronghold, La Guardia. Another telegram ascribes this success to General Primo de Rivera. Fort Luchana, situated

between Bilbao and Portugalete, has capitulated to the Carlists with its garrison of 115 men and complete armament. Elio, the Carlist leader, has been attacked by acute rheumatism, and has abandoned military activity for medicinal bathing. He is replaced in his post by Dorregaray.

SWITZERLAND.

The Chambers terminated their session last Saturday, after adopting (by 103 against 20) a constitutional bill which will shortly be submitted to the people for sanction.

In consequence of the agitation of the Ultramontane clergy, the Government in Berne has forbidden priests removed from office to sojourn in the Bernese Jura.

ITALY.

Responsibility for the publication of General della Marmora's book was on Tuesday declined, in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In Wednesday's sitting the bill relative to elementary and compulsory education was rejected by 104 votes against 107.

GERMANY.

Without disturbance of any kind, and after a formal notice, Archbishop Ledochowski was on Tuesday arrested at Posen, under an order of the District Court. The ecclesiastical law court meets on the 11th inst. to proceed with his trial.

Great preponderance in favour of the party advocating the autonomy of the province has been shown in the Alsatian elections to the German Reichstag. The number of voters out of 12,000 on the registry has been 9027.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

We learn from Vienna that the Emperor will leave that city on the 11th inst. for St. Petersburg, and will be attended by a numerous suite.

The Imperial Reichsrath will be prorogued on the 28th of March. The delegations meet at Pesth on the 20th of April.

The Minister of Finance proposes to submit the promised measures for the reform of taxation in the course of next week.

The Government bill for regulating the floating debt of the Hungarian Eastern Railway, which has been made a Cabinet question by the Premier, was adopted in Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet by 166, against 155 votes.

Marshal Gablenz, formerly Austrian commander in the Sleswig-Holstein war, committed suicide last week at Zurich.

DENMARK.

The Supreme Tribunal has delivered a judgment in harmony with the recent prohibitory decree of the Minister of Justice declaring the International Society in Denmark dissolved.

A new Constitution has been given to Iceland by King Christian IX. The island is to have its own government and its own legislative body; but, having no representative in the Danish Rigsdag, it will have no share in the general government or legislature of the kingdom, and will contribute nothing towards the general revenue.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ordinance has been promulgated amnestying persons accused of political offences committed in 1871.

A decree has been issued abolishing the post of Governor-General of Odessa.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the Grand Duchess Wjera Constantinovna has been betrothed at Stuttgart to Duke William Eugene of Wurtemberg.

GREECE.

The session of the Chamber of Deputies opened on Wednesday without a speech from the Throne.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta, of Wednesday's date, states that rain has fallen generally in Bengal, that much benefit has been done to the crops, and that ploughing for the spring crops has been greatly facilitated. There was a public meeting at Calcutta on Wednesday, with the Viceroy in the chair, to consider measures for the relief of the distressed districts. A large sum has already been subscribed to form a relief fund.

The Viceroy has issued an elaborate minute explaining his reasons for not stopping the exportation of grain, a measure which he does not believe would have a beneficial effect. His conduct has been approved in a long despatch by the Secretary of State for India. His Grace thoroughly concurs in opinion with the Governor-General in Council, that the export of grain from Bengal ought not to be prohibited.

The Indian Government has arranged for the supply of 342,000 tons of rice to the distressed districts by the middle of May, at a cost of £3,000,000.

The Khedive has effected a heavy sale of wheat and beans on account of next harvest. The purchase-money is to be paid next month.

Another fire is reported from Constantinople. It took place yesterday week, and destroyed one hundred houses, including the Grand Vizier's residence.

A telegram from Toronto announces that the elections to the Canadian Parliament show a large majority of Ministerial supporters. The Premier has been re-elected.

A committee of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund has visited Brussels and given the customary invitation to the Belgian Garde Civique for the next Wimbledon meeting.

Letters received from Japan state that the new Minister Iwakura is about to grant permission to dealers in silkworms' eggs to travel without hindrance into the interior of the country, that they may trade directly with the cultivators.

An international tribunal for the decision of civil suits in Egypt has been established, with the consent of all the European Powers except France. Mr. John Scott, barrister-at-law, has been nominated to the English Judgeship in the Appellate Court by the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron Reuter has published a letter in reply to some recent statements respecting the Persian concession. He says that the railway works were begun six weeks before the date stipulated in the convention; that the Persian Minister of Works, in a letter dated Sept. 11 last, expressed the satisfaction of the Shah at the commencement of the undertaking, and promised to afford all the assistance that might be found necessary; and that the railway works have since been proceeded with without interruption. Baron Reuter's latest advices, by telegraph from Teheran, lead him to anticipate a satisfactory understanding.

Mr. Goschen and Lady Claud Hamilton were among the new members of the Royal Institution elected on Monday.

Some damage was done early yesterday week by a fire at the Mint, which broke out in the clerks' offices.

The Lord Mayor gave a dinner on Tuesday at the Mansion House to a large party, including several of the Aldermen and Common Council.—At the request of the Duke of Edinburgh, the grand ball which will be given by the Lord Mayor in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will not take place until after the Easter holidays.

THE ELECTIONS.

The short, sharp electoral campaign was preceded, accompanied, and illustrated by several organised orations from distinguished public men. Thrice the Prime Minister tried his hand at what may be called mob-oratory in addressing open-air meetings at Greenwich, and of his speeches it may be said that in their adaptability to the situation they were good, better, best. As he went on, he exhibited more of the rough-and-ready quality which tribunes of the people should possess, in order fealty to catch the ears and, if possible, the sympathies of those which in their main elements must be democrat assemblies. He even resorted considerably to humour, which, though rather grim and elephantine, served to produce that "laughter" which so relieves a speech. In the personal duel between him and Mr. Disraeli this vein was adopted, even to the reciting of a "squib," of which he may have been himself the author. In other respects, in dealing with his immediate adversary, he was the better-tempered of the two, and by consequence, on the whole, more dignified. It was said in 1868 that the electors of South-West Lancashire were bespoken by Mr. Gladstone into rejecting him, and the electors of Greenwich, because they had neither seen nor heard him, chose him for their member. This time personal appearance and the voice of the charmer did not militate against him.

As to Mr. Disraeli, he was in that temper which influenced him in those fierce attacks on Sir Robert Peel which gave his speeches the name of "Peelics." The personalities towards Mr. Gladstone were not merely coarse and unworthy of the speaker, but, worse, they were blunders. Some of his skits were happy enough, and notably when he made the reason of the dissolution the state of the Ministerial nerves, and compared the strategy involved in that movement as caught from the Ashantee system of ambush-fighting. In regard to policy, what he said was an excellent exemplar of his manner of dealing with public matters, and was creditable at least to his astuteness and his knack of sliding over difficulties. In his second speech Mr. Disraeli took a small modicum out of his offence against good taste in his vituperation of Mr. Gladstone; but his "chaffing" (there is no other word) retort on Mr. Lowe was inimitable.

The address of Mr. Bright was characterised by much of his ordinary rhetorical method; but, subjecting it, it may be, to hypercriticism, it may be said that he was more vague, less downright than has been his wont, and that his speech was almost entirely a retrospect, and gave no inkling of the political present or future. Incisive, suggestive, and perhaps intended to bear comparison with that of Mr. Disraeli, nearly calm and moderate, was the address of Mr. Lowe on his being elected for the University of London. His description of Mr. Disraeli was a masterpiece of depreciatory characterisation, while it seems to be largely admitted that at least on one occasion Mr. Cardwell made the best speech that he has ever produced. Remarkable was the physical fact of Baron Rothschild's making a set speech to the electors of London, and not surprising that, addressing itself to financial subjects, it was able and suggestive. But it was the more notable that it, so to speak, "ruffled" the two statesmen who are now struggling for the chief place in the council of the country, for, questioning the financial plans of Mr. Gladstone, it was seized with avidity by Mr. Disraeli and adopted into his arguments with a certain effusion.

Parting from electioneering polemics, and entering upon a consideration of electoral facts and action, it is proposed to pick out salient points and to deal with what may be called tid-bits, selected without any special regard to regularity or order. It is noticeable that Mr. Dodson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has not been able to face a contest in East Sussex, and has had to woo Chester. Mr. Bonham-Carter—almost a veteran member for Winchester—has lost his seat for Winchester, and with it the chairmanship of Committees which he held at the close of the last Parliament; while Sir Henry Storks has not sought Ripon again, which has been occupied by Lord De Grey, and thus Mr. Cardwell loses an effective departmental colleague in the House. Some interest—it may be of a negative kind—attaches to the facts that Mr. Guildford Onslow has been obliged to yield his seat for the borough of Guildford to his cousin, Mr. Denzil, of the same surname (and the Liberal party thus loses a man), while Mr. Whalley has been almost triumphantly returned again for Peterborough, and, with that originality which belongs to him, thanked his supporters from the back of a caracoling charger. Early in the week the tide of Conservative success began to flow, and on the first day that party gained eight seats. Mr. Fortescue, a long-trying member, was ousted from Andover and replaced by Captain Wellesley; while Mr. Otway, who has many pretensions to hold the place of an M.P., had his seat wrested from him by Admiral Elliott. In a manner Leicester-square will be now represented in Parliament, for Mr. Albert Grant has turned out Mr. Lea, the late member.

Lincolnshire has no longer the element of Liberalism in its representation; the seats of the only members of that persuasion, Colonel Amcotts and the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, having been taken by Mr. Edward Stanhope and Sir Jacob Astley; while the city of Lincoln has rejected Mr. Hinde Palmer, and chosen Colonel Chaplin in his room. Mr. Somerset Beaumont has been ejected from Wakefield, for the sake of Mr. Edward Green; and, sad to say, England has lost one of its most ludicrously patriotic members by the rejection of Mr. Rylands at Warrington, and the substitution for him of Mr. Greenall. Bury St. Edmunds has cast out a careful and earnest representative, Mr. Hardcastle, and preferred a neophyte in the person of Lord Francis Hervey; Cheltenham has dismissed a slightly rising public man, Mr. Henry Samuelson, and has brought in Mr. Agg-Gardiner, a novelty; Colchester, ungrateful and unappreciative of the drollery of the membership of Dr. Brewer, has sent him about his business, and chosen Mr. H. B. Praed instead; Exeter has gone wholly for Conservatism, dismissing Mr. Edgar Bowring, and re-electing Mr. Arthur Mills and electing Mr. J. G. Johnson. Maldon has turned off Mr. Bontall, its late Liberal representative, and once more chosen Mr. Sandford, who, when he had not changed his name, and was Mr. Peacocke, and afterwards for some time was its member; and Plymouth, regardless of the claims of Mr. Morrison, and ignoring the fact that he is a millionaire, has given him his congé, and is now wholly Conservative in Parliament by the re-election of Mr. Bates and the election of Mr. Sampson Lloyd. It is only a return to the normal state of things at Petersfield that it should be represented by a member of the family of Jolliffe, the intervention, in 1863, of Mr. Nicholson, a Liberal, being exceptional. Wigan changes the character of its representation altogether, Mr. Henry Wood and Mr. Lancaster, the late Liberal members, having been forced out by Lord Lindsay and Mr. Knowles; while Windsor has been deaf to the blandishments of its late member, Mr. Roger, Eykyn and gives Conservatism a turn-about by its choice of Mr. Richardson Gardner.

By a sort of electoral caprice, Cambridge has dismissed two Liberals and placed two Conservatives in their places, and thus Mr. W. Fowler will be unable again to be the moving cause of

clearing the House of "strangers," and Sir Robert Torrens can no longer hint, as was his wont, that the mother country would do well to imitate Australia in policy and administration. One of the substituted Conservatives here, Mr. Smollett, was once before a member, and noted for his racy humour and "wit," in contradistinction to what is known, Scottie, as "wut." At Bath the Conservatives have lost a seat, and the special victim is the "Dear Grey" of the celebrated Disraeli effusion on "plundering and blundering"—that is to say, Lord Grey de Wilton has been deprived of the membership which he so lately won. The place of Mr. James Howard at Bedford has been filled by a Conservative, Captain Polhill-Turner, whose name will be recollected as that of a witness in the Tichborne case; but, happily, Mr. Whitbread remains to offer sage advice and to arbitrate on difficult questions of order in the House. Canterbury has shaken off its "one-and-one" condition, and is now wholly Conservative; and the like has happened at Colchester. The rejection of Mr. J. D. Lewis is not only the loss of a Liberal vote and the giving over entirely of the borough to the Opposition, but it deprives the House of one of the ablest and most effective debaters amongst the rising young members.

Liberalism loses an adherent at Grantham; the departure of Colonel Tomline from Grimsby for one of the divisions of Suffolk having left a place for a Conservative to creep into. A former Tory representative has returned to Horsham, in the person of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who has put out Mr. Hurst. At Lewes, too, the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lord Pelham has resulted in a change into Conservatism; for Mr. Christie, of that political persuasion, has filled it. Wonderful to relate, Marylebone has returned a Tory at the head of the poll, and Mr. Forsyth, after many electoral shipwrecks, is at length safe in the haven that he often sought in vain; while Sir Thomas Chambers retains his seat. At Newcastle-on-Tyne the electors have eschewed Liberalism, in the person of Mr. Headlam, who may be said to have been a very old member; while Nottingham has turned its representation topsy-turvy, and, in returning Mr. Denison and Mr. Isaac (it seems as if a surname were wanted here, but the designation is complete), has delivered itself over wholly to the Opposition. The rejection of the late Liberal member for Plymouth, Mr. Morrison, and the compassing of an entire Conservative representation for Plymouth, is one of the striking circumstances of the election. At Portsmouth Mr. Stone, the Liberal, has been pushed out, just as he had begun to make a mark in the House and to show a proclivity towards office, and so Sir James Elphinstone at last has a colleague after his own heart.

In some sort, owing to certain circumstances, Mr. Alfred Seymour has been lately somewhat before the public, but this did not save him from eclipse at Salisbury, where Mr. G. Ryder, an unknown (to the House) Conservative, has been returned. An able Liberal member, Mr. Dent, has been removed from Scarborough, and a Tory, Sir Charles Legard, takes his seat. The tenure of Stalybridge by a Liberal—Mr. Buckley—has not been long, and the borough has returned to its allegiance to Conservatism and the family of Sidebottom. In the Parliament of 1865 St. Ives had a Tory member; but in the last it was represented by Mr. Magniac, a Liberal; but, he not seeking re-election, it has veered round to its former love and chosen a Mr. Davenport; and so, in the first four days of the week, the Opposition have won forty-five seats.

As a set-off to all these Conservative gains, Liberalism has taken from its opponent party several seats. It has been the distinction, and it is no slight one, of Mr. W. J. Ingram and Mr. T. Parry that they have wrested both seats at Boston from the Tories. An additional significance is to be found in the fact that Mr. Ingram was at the head of the poll; and the minds of the electors must have been specially moved towards him, for he obtained nearly six hundred votes more than were given to Mr. Malcolm, who stood the highest on the Conservative side. May it not have been that there was something of a kindly memory which influenced each man that exercised the suffrage in his favour? By the putting out of Colonel Gray, the late Conservative member, at Bolton, and the election of Mr. Cross, the Liberals gain a seat. Almost a calamity has befallen the Conservative party by the defeat, at Droitwich, of Sir John Pakington by Mr. Corbett, and, despite of some characteristics which laid him open to criticism, it will be universally felt that "we could have better spared a better man." A former Liberal member, Mr. C. Waring, has regained Poole, having vanquished Mr. Arthur Guest. At Shrewsbury the representation has been wholly altered, Mr. Douglas Straight and Mr. Figgins having given way to Mr. Cotes and Mr. Robertson. At Westbury Mr. Laverton, after three attempts, has at last succeeded in putting an end to the Conservative domineering of the Phipps family; and the electors of Worcester have rejected Mr. Laslett, who was once a Liberal and lapsed into Conservatism, and chosen Mr. Hill in his place.

The Liberals have put Colonel Charles Lindsay, a querulous military critic, out of Abingdon, and put in Mr. Clarke, who will be at least a vote; Barnstable has changed Conservative Mr. E. H. Williams for Liberal Mr. Waddy; Durham city has given Mr. Henderson, the former Liberal member, a cognate colleague in Mr. T. Thompson; Hartlepool has rejected a local Conservative magnate, Mr. Ward Jackson, and chosen Mr. Richardson, of opposite politics; Colonel Pease, so recently returned in the Tory interest for Hull that he had not taken his seat, has been rejected for Mr. C. H. Wilson, and the representation is now wholly Liberal; and Stafford has distinguished itself by returning a working-man candidate, Mr. Macdonald, who is pronounced to be a Liberal, but may not be one after all. The fortunes of Conservatism have paled at Shrewsbury, for Mr. Douglas Straight and Mr. Figgins have gone down before Mr. Cotes and Mr. Robertson, of whom the general public only knows that they are Liberals. It seems that the electors of Stockport have not taken the advice given them by Mr. Disraeli at Manchester—"to take care of Mr. Tipping;" for they have returned two Liberals, Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Pennington, one of whom supplies the place of the very old Liberal member, Mr. J. B. Smith, who did not seek re-election. The Conservative, Mr. Dorrington, recently elected at Stroud, in the room of Mr. Winterbotham, has had a short reign; he did not even take his seat; and Mr. Dickinson, the former Liberal member, has got a sympathising colleague in Mr. Stanton. A Liberal seat has been won at Southampton; Sir Frederick Perkins replacing Mr. Merrick Hoare; but everyone, Conservative or Liberal, will be glad that Mr. Russell-Gurney will be in the new House. Up to the time of closing this desultory record the Ministerialists had taken only twenty-one seats from the Opposition.

Early in the week Oxford gave back to the House the Minister for War, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. W. Gladstone, Mr. Grant-Duff, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Dr. Lyall Playfair, Mr. W. E. Forster, the Attorney-General, and the Prime Minister; so that at the time of this present writing the rising tide of Conservatism has not engulfed a Minister.

There was, however, profound anxiety felt in Liberal circles with regard to the fate of Mr. Gladstone at Greenwich. During the day, and up to a late hour at night, there were all kinds of sinister rumours, and once it was positively stated that he was defeated. At length, however, the telegraphs and swift horses, some manned and others harnessed to light vehicles, which were waiting, brought the intelligence that he was returned, but only second on the poll, the head whereof was a distiller, Mr. Boord. Was not this an indication that the belief which has become prevalent that the present is a publicans' election is in the main correct. At any rate, the electors of Greenwich have shown that they prefer one connected with that class to a Prime Minister.

Despite the ballot, there have been serious disturbances, almost riots, in many places where elections were going on; so that process of voting does not seem to be the specific for peace and quietness which it has been boasted to be. It is worthy of remark that in a metropolitan borough (Hackney) the arrangements for secret voting broke down ingloriously, and the election, with its maimed list of votes, will be a nullity.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

The following is a List of the Members who, at the time of going to press with our early edition, were returned to serve in the next Parliament, distinguished as Liberals and Conservatives. Those who did not sit in the late Parliament are indicated by an asterisk.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—*Mr. J. C. Clarke, L
Andover—*Captain H. Wellesley, C
Ashton—Mr. T. W. Mellor, C
Banbury—Mr. B. Samuelson, L
Barnstable—Mr. T. Cave, L; *Mr. S. D. Waddy, L
Bath—Captain Hayter, L; *Major Bousfield, C
Bedford—Mr. S. Whitbread, L; *Captain Polhill Turner, C
Bedfordshire—Colonel Gilpin, C; *Mr. Francis Bassett, L
Berkshire—Mr. R. Benyon, C; Colonel R. Lloyd-Lindsay, C; Mr. John Walter, L
Berwick—*Sir D. Marjoribanks, L; *Captain Milne Home, C
Bewdley—*Mr. L. Harrison, L
Birkenhead—Mr. Laird, C
Birmingham—Right Hon. John Bright, L; Mr. G. Dixon, L; Mr. P. H. Muntz, L
Bodmin—Hon. E. Leveson Gower, L
Bolton—Mr. Hick, C; *Mr. Cross, L
Boston—*Mr. W. J. Ingram, L; *Mr. T. Parry, L
Bradford—Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, L; *Mr. W. H. Ripley, L
Brecknock—Mr. Gwynne Holford, C
Bridport—Mr. T. A. Mitchell, L
Bristol—Mr. K. D. Hodgson, L; Mr. S. Morley, L
Burnley—Mr. R. Shaw, L
Bury, Lancashire—Mr. R. N. Philips, L
Bury St. Edmunds—Mr. E. Greene, C
Calne—*Lord Francis Hervey, C
Cambridge—*Mr. A. G. Martin, C; *Mr. P. B. Smollett, C
Cambridge University—Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, C; Mr. B. Hope, C
Canterbury—Mr. Butler Johnstone, C; *Mr. L. A. Majendie, C
Carlisle—*Mr. Ferguson, L; Sir W. Lawson, L
Carnarvon District—Mr. W. B. Hughes, L
Chatham—*Admiral Elliot, C
Cheltenham—*Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner, C
Cheshire (West)—Sir P. Egerton, C; Major Tollemache, C
Chester—Mr. H. C. Raikes, C; Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, L
Chichester—Lord H. Lennox, C
Chippendale—Mr. G. Goldney, C
Cirencester—Mr. A. A. Bathurst, C
Clitheroe—Mr. R. Assheton, C
Cockermouth—Mr. I. Fletcher, L
Colchester—Colonel Learmonth, C; *Mr. H. B. Praed, C
Cornwall (West)—Sir J. St. Aubyn, L; Mr. A. P. Vivian, L
Darlington—Mr. E. Backhouse, L
Denbighshire—Mr. Osborne Morgan, C, C.; L; Sir Watkin Wynn, C
Derbyshire (North)—Lord G. Cavendish, L; Capt. A. P. Arkwright, C
Dewsbury—Mr. Sergeant Simon, L
Devizes—Sir T. Bateson, C
Devon (East)—Sir L. Palk, C; Sir J. Kennaway, C
Devon (North)—Sir S. Northcote, C; Sir T. D. Acland, L
Devon (South)—Sir M. Lopes, C; Mr. J. C. Garner, C
Devonport—*Mr. Puleston, C; *Capt. Price, C
Dorchester—*Mr. W. E. Brymer, C
Dorsetshire—Mr. W. H. B. Portman, L; Mr. G. Sturt, C; Mr. J. Floyer, C
Droitwich—*Mr. Corbett, L
Durham—*Mr. T. C. Thompson, L; Mr. J. Henderson, L
Essex (East)—Lieut. Col. Blise, C; *Mr. J. Round, C
Essex (West)—Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, C; Lord E. Cecil, C
Evesham—Colonel James Bourne, C
Exeter—*Mr. A. Mills, C; *Mr. J. G. Johnson, C
Eye—Lord Buxington, C
Falmouth and Penryn—*Mr. D. J. Jenkins, L; *Mr. H. Cole, C, C.; L
Flintshire—Lord R. Grosvenor, L
Gateshead—*Mr. W. H. James, L
Gloucester—Mr. W. K. Wait, C; Mr. C. J. Monk, L
Gloucestershire (East)—Sir M. Beach, C; Mr. J. R. Yorke, C
Grantham—Sir H. A. Cholmeley, L; *Captain Cust, C
Greenwich—Mr. Beard, C; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, L
Grimsby—*Mr. J. Chapman, C
Guildford—*Mr. Denzil Onslow, C
Hackney—Mr. J. Holms, L; Mr. C. Reed, L
Halifax—*Mr. H. Crossley, L; Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, L
Hampshire (North)—Mr. G. Solater-Booth, C; Mr. W. M. B. Beach, C
Harwich—Lieutenant-Col. Jervis, C
Hastings—Mr. T. Brassey, L; Mr. U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, L
Hartlepool—*Mr. Richardson, L
Haverfordwest—Lord Kensington, L
Hereford—*Mr. E. Pateshall, C; Mr. Olive, L
Herefordshire—Mr. M. Biddulph, L; Sir J. R. Bailey, C; *Major Penloe, C
Hertford—*Captain A. J. Balfour, C
Horsham—*Sir S. Fitzgerald, C
Huddersfield—Mr. E. A. Leatham, L
Hull—Mr. C. H. Wilson, L; Mr. C. M. Norwood, L
Huntingdon—Sir J. Karslake, C
Hythe—*Sir E. Watkin, L
Kendal—*Mr. Whitwell, L
Kidderminster—*Mr. A. Grant, C
Knaresborough—*Mr. B. T. Woodd, C
Lancashire (North)—Colonel Wilson Patten, C; Mr. F. Stanley, C
Launceston—*Colonel Deakia, C
Leicester—Mr. P. A. Taylor, L; *Mr. A. M. Arthur, L
Leominster—Mr. R. Arkwright, C
Lewes—*Mr. W. L. Christie, C
Lichfield—Colonel Dyott, C
Lincoln—Lieut. Col. E. Chaplin, C; Mr. Charles Seely, L
Lincolnshire (Mid)—Mr. Henry Chaplin, C; *Hon. Edward Stanhope, C
Lincolnshire (North)—Mr. Rowland Winn, C; *Sir J. D. Astley, C
Lincolnshire (South)—Mr. W. E. Welby, C; Mr. E. Turner, C
London University—Right Hon. R. Lowe, L
Ludlow—Col. Hon. G. H. W. Clive, C
Lymington—*Mr. E. H. Kennard, C
Lynn—Hon. R. Bourke, C; Lord C. J. Hamilton, C
Macclesfield—Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst, L; Mr. D. Chadwick, L
Maidstone—Sir J. Lubbock, L; *Sir S. Waterlow, L
Maldon—*Mr. G. M. Sandford, C
Malmesbury—Mr. W. Powell, C
Malton—Hon. C. Fitzwilliam, L
Marlborough—Lord Erne, C
Marlow (Great)—Mr. T. W. Thredwell, C
Marylebone—*Mr. W. Forsyth, C; Sir T. Chambers, L
Merionethshire—Mr. S. Holland, L
Merrthyr Tydvil—Mr. H. Richard, L; Mr. R. Fothergill, L
Middlesbrough—Mr. H. Bolck, w, L
Midhurst—*Mr. C. G. Perceval, C
Monmouthshire—Lord H. Somerset, C; *Col. the Hon. F. Morgan, C
Montgomeryshire—Mr. H. Tracey, L
Montgomeryshire—Mr. C. Wynia, C
Newark—*Mr. Earp, L; Mr. S. B. Bristowe, L
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Mr. J. Cowen, L; *M. Hamond, C
Newcastle-under-Lyme—Sir E. Buckley, C; *Mr. W. S. Allen, L
Newport, Isle of Wight—Mr. C. C. Clifford, L
Norfolk (North)—Sir E. H. K. Lacon, C; Hon. F. Walpole, C
Norfolk (West)—Sir W. Bagge, C; Mr. G. B. Bentinck, C
Northampton—*Mr. G. W. Elliot, C
Northamptonshire (North)—Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, C; Mr. Stopford Sackville, C
Northamptonshire (South)—Sir R. Knightley, C; Major Cartwright, C
Northumberland (North)—Earl Percy, C; Mr. M. W. Ridley, C
Nottingham—*Mr. W. E. Denison, C; *Mr. S. Isaac, C
Oxford—Sir V. Harcourt, L; Right Hon. E. Cardwell, L
Oxfordshire—Right Hon. J. W. Henley, C; Colonel North, C; Mr. W. C. Cartwright, L
Oxford University—Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, C; Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, C
Pembrokeshire—Mr. J. H. Scourfield, C
Peterboro—*Mr. Thomson Hankey, L; Mr. G. H. Whalley, L
Petersfield—*Captain Joliffe, C
Plymouth—Mr. Bates, C; *Mr. Sampson Lloyd, C
Poole—*Mr. C. Waring, L
Pontefract—Right Hon. H. Childers, L; Major Warhouse, C
Portsmouth—Sir J. Elphinstone, C; *Hon. T. Bruce, C
Preston—Mr. E. Hermon, C; Mr. J. Holker, C, C.
Reading—Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, L; Sir F. Goldsmid, L
Retford (East)—Viscount Galway, C; Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, L
Richmond—Mr. J. C. Dundas, L
Ripon—*Earl De Grey, L
Rochdale—Mr. T. B. Potter, L
Rochester—Mr. P. W. Martin, L; Mr. Julian Goldsmid, L
Rutland—Hon. G. J. Noel, C; Mr. G. H. Finch, C
Rye—Mr. J. S. Hardy, C
Salisbury—*Mr. G. R. Ryder, C; Dr. Lush, L
Sandwich—Mr. H. Brassey, L; Right Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, L
Scarborough—*Sir C. Legard, C; Sir H. Johnstone, L
Shaftesbury—Mr. F. Bennett Standford, C
Sheffield—*Mr. J. A. Roebuck, L; Mr. Mundella, L
Shields—Mr. J. C. Stevenson, L
Shrewsbury—*Mr. Cotes, L; *Mr. Robertson, L
Shropshire (North)—Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore, C; Viscount Newport, C
Shropshire (South)—General Sir P. Herbert, C; Colonel Corbett, C
Somerset (West)—Col. the Hon. A. Hood, C; *Major Vaughan Lee, C
Southampton—*Sir F. Perkins, L; Right Hon. Russell Gurney, C
Stafford—Mr. Thomas Salt, C; *Mr. Alexander Macdonald, L
Staffordshire (North)—Sir C. B. Adderley, C; *Mr. C. M. Campbell, C

Staffordshire (East)—Mr. Arthur Bass, L; Mr. S. C. Allsopp, C
Staffordshire (West)—Mr. F. Monckton, C; Mr. Staveley Hill, Q. C., C
Stalybridge—*Mr. Sidebottom, C
Stamford—Sir J. Hay, C
St. Ives—Mr. E. G. Davenport, C
Stockton—Mr. Joseph Dodds, L
Stockport—*Mr. C. Hopwood, L; *Mr. L. F. Pennington, L
Stroud—*Mr. W. Stanton, L; Mr. S. S. Dickinson, L
Suffolk (West)—Lord A. Hervey, C; Colonel Parker, C
Sunderland—Mr. Gourley, L; *Sir H. Havelock, L
Surrey (Mid)—Mr. H. W. Peek, C; Sir R. Baggallay, C
Surrey (West)—Mr. G. Cubitt, C; Mr. Le Steere, C
Sussex (East)—Mr. G. B. Gregory, C; *Mr. M. D. Scott, C
Sussex (W)—Colonel Barttelot, C; Earl of March, C
Tamworth—Sir R. Peel, L; Mr. R. W. Hanbury, C
Taunton—Sir H. James, L; Mr. A. C. Barclay, L
Tavistock—Lord A. Russell, L
Tewkesbury—Capt. W. E. Price, L
Thirsk—Sir W. Galloway, C
Tiverton—Mr. J. H. Amory, L;

IRELAND.

Armagh—Mr. Vance, C
Bandon—Mr. A. Swanson, L
Carlow Borough—*Mr. H. Lewis, L
Carlow, County—Mr. H. Bruen, C; Mr. Kavanagh, C
Downpatrick—*Mr. J. Mulholland, C
Dublin County—Mr. I. T. Hamilton, C; Colonel Taylor, C
Dublin University—Dr. Ball, C; Hon. D. Plunket, C
Kilkenny—Sir John Gray, L

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen—Mr. J. F. Leith, L
Aberdeenshire (E)—Mr. Fordyce, L
Banff—Mr. R. W. Duff, L
Banshire—Mr. C. Dalrymple, C
Edinburgh—Mr. M. Laren, L; *Mr. Cowan, L
Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities—Right Hon. L. Playfair, L
Elgin Burghs—Mr. Grant-Duff, L
Forfarshire—Mr. J. W. Barclay, L
Glasgow—*Dr. Cameron, L; Mr. Anderson, L; *Mr. Whitelaw, C
Kerry—Captain Herbert, L; Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, L
Kinsale—*Mr. Eugene Collins, L
Lisburn—Sir R. Wallace, C
Londonderry—Mr. C. E. Lewis, C
Mallow—*Mr. M. Carthy, L
Newry—*Mr. William Whitworth, L
Portlinton—Capt. D. Damer, C
Sligo County—Mr. D. M. O'Connor, L; Sir R. Gore Booth, C
Youghal—*Mr. Mackenzie, L

"ON THE ROAD TO GRETNNA."

The little village, just over the Scottish Border, where fugitive lovers from England used to avail themselves of the Scottish law of marriage, by hastily performing the legal process of a declaration that they would take each other into matrimonial life-partnership, is not of so much importance at the present time. Nobody would suppose, at least, on meeting in that neighbourhood an aged couple in a small donkey-cart, creeping along the road at the rate of three miles an hour, that they were intent upon such an expedition. We further believe that one might watch the passers-by during many days of the pairing season, without seeing any man and woman more likely to demand the services of the famous blacksmith, who, in days of yore, was accustomed to earn his fee by officiating as a witness of the Scotch marriage, and by issuing a formal certificate of the fact. The elderly Darby and Joan represented in Mr. Morgan's picture may not improbably entertain for one another some kind of tender regard befitting their venerable years. But they have no occasion to fear the pursuit of an angry father, and the donkey will not be hurried.

Mr. W. S. Gover was, on Tuesday, elected chairman of the City Commission of Sewers, in room of Mr. Farrar.

Dr. Frankland's water report states that all the companies, except Lambeth, supplied purer water during the past month than they had done in December.

A centenary commemorative soirée was given last week by the Middlesex Hospital Medical Society. It was most successful, more than 600 persons being present, including many lay governors, besides medical men from all parts of England. A concert, conducted by Herr Ganz, went off admirably.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students at the evening classes of the City of London College took place, yesterday week, at the college, in Leadenhall-street—Mr. W. McKewen in the chair. The annual report showed that the progress of the institution had been successfully maintained, especially in the direction of its financial position.

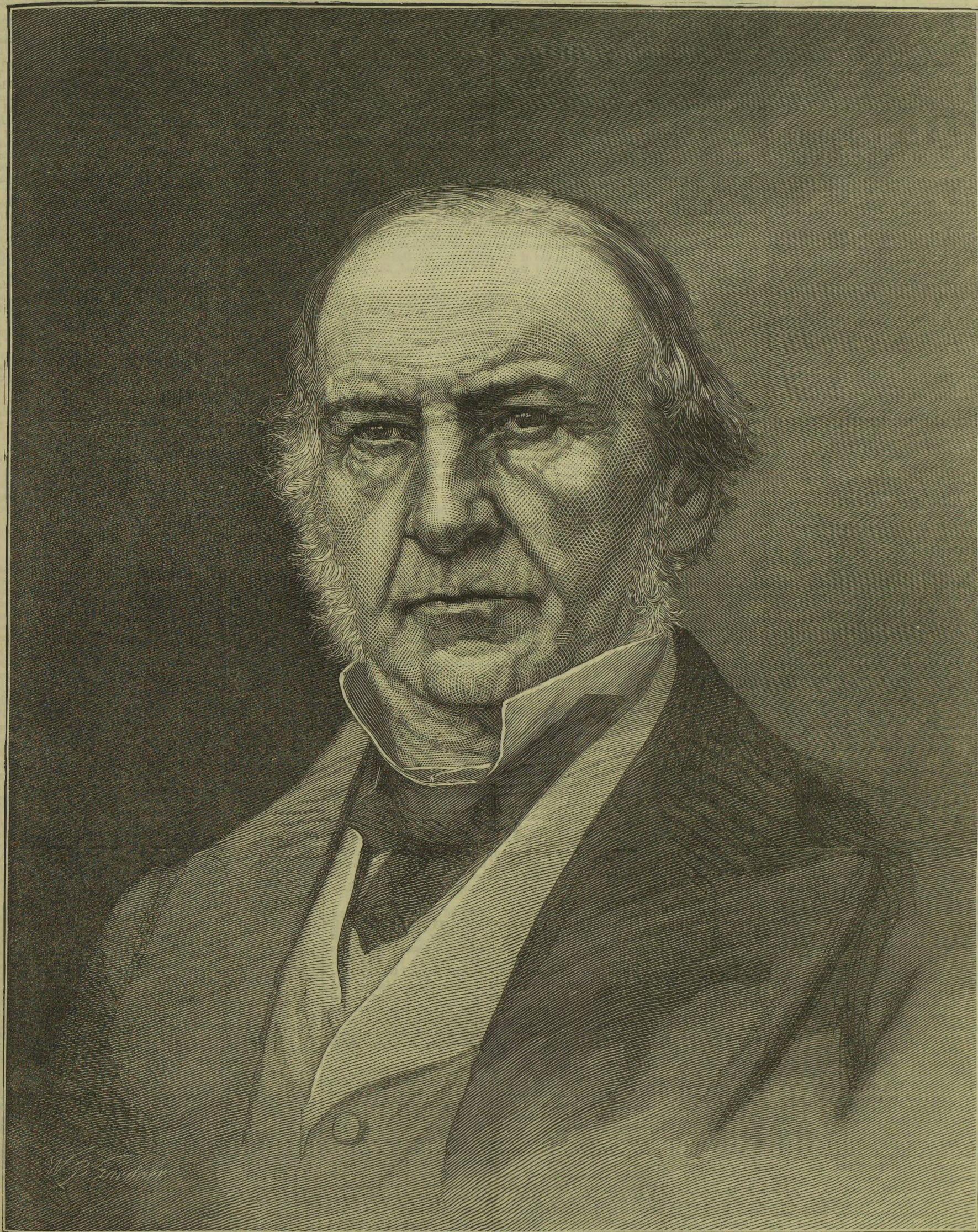
In the Glasgow Established Presbytery the action taken against Principal Caird, for his sermon on Unbelief, has failed. The motion for proceeding against him was defeated by an amendment accepting his denial of the doctrine that men are not responsible for their beliefs. The minority have appealed to the Synod.

During the week ending last Saturday 2532 births and 1449 deaths were registered in London, the former being 72 above, and the latter 307 below, the average. The deaths included 57 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 50 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, 13 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the six preceding weeks had steadily decreased from 1112 to 514, further declined under the influence of the recent mild weather to 464, and were 180 below the corrected average weekly number; 208 resulted from bronchitis, 134 from phthisis, and 85 from pneumonia. Five cases of suicide and one of infanticide were registered.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Rewards amounting to £250 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for services rendered by them during the past month. A reward was also granted to the crew of a shore-boat for saving life on the coast; and payments to the amount of £1670 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Several contributions and legacies to the society were announced as having been received from Glasgow, Norwich, Lancaster, Bolton, Chichester, Burton-on-Trent, and other places. The late Mrs. F. S. Kirby, of Dublin, has left a legacy of £200 to the institution. A new life-boat has been forwarded to Southport. It was decided to form a life-boat establishment at St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, the landed proprietor, Mr. Smith-Dorrien, having readily promised his hearty co-operation in carrying out that project. A communication was read from the President of the Russian Association for the Rescue of Shipwrecked Crews, conveying to the National Life-Boat Institution the thanks of the Grand Duchess Czarevna, patroness of the association, for the help the society had extended to them in carrying on their work on the shores of Russia.



"THE ROAD TO GREY TNA," BY J. MORGAN.



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, was on Tuesday re-elected for the borough of Greenwich a member of the new House of Commons. This eminent statesman, by his great achievements during a public life of nearly forty years, has become so well known to all his fellow-countrymen that a mere record of dates will suffice to bring his whole career before the minds of our readers. He is sixty-four years of age, having been born, at Liverpool, on Dec. 29, 1809. Like many other persons distinguished for intellectual vigour and activity, he is of Scottish parentage. His father was the late Sir John Gladstone, Baronet, a Liverpool merchant and a landed proprietor at Fasque and Balfour, near Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire. The family name was originally Gladstones, and their residence was at Toftcombe, near Biggar, in Lanarkshire. Mr. Thomas Gladstones, who was in trade at Leith, was the father of Sir John; the baronetcy was conferred in 1846, when Sir John, by royal license, dropped the final s from his name. He had married Anne, daughter of Andrew Robertson, Provost of Dingwall, in Ross-shire, whose remote ancestry is connected, says Sir Bernard Burke, with the Royal houses of Bruce in Scotland and Plantagenet (through a Beaufort) in England. Sir John Gladstone, who died in December, 1851, had four sons—namely, the present Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, who sat in Parliament during many years; Mr. Robertson Gladstone, who is still in business at Liverpool; the late Captain John Gladstone, R.N., sometime M.P., whose daughter married the Earl of Belmore; and, lastly, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone. It has been stated in biographical memoirs, and has not been contradicted, that an equal portion of £100,000 for each of his four sons was bequeathed by Sir John Gladstone.

The future accomplished statesman was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he became a personal friend of the late Duke of Newcastle, then Lord Lincoln, the late Lord Herbert of Lea (Mr. Sidney Herbert), and others with whom he was afterwards politically associated. He entered the University in 1829, and graduated, with double first-class honours, in the Michaelmas Term of 1831. After a tour on the Continent he was elected M.P. for Newark, by the assistance of the Duke of Newcastle, in December, 1832; of course as a Tory, and a decided opponent of the Reform Bill. When Sir Robert Peel was in office, during a few months in 1834 and 1835, Mr. Gladstone was appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and, some weeks afterwards, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He lost office, with his political leader, in April, 1835; and the Conservatives did not regain power till 1841. Mr. Gladstone was then admitted to the Privy Council, and took office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. The revision of our commercial tariff in 1842 was chiefly his work in matters of detail. In 1843 he succeeded the late Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but left that office in 1845 to succeed Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) as Secretary for the Colonies. In 1846, by acting with Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the corn laws, Mr. Gladstone had a disagreement with the old Duke of Newcastle, and was obliged to give up his seat for Newark; but in August, 1847, he was elected, with the late Sir Robert Inglis, for the University of Oxford.

Mr. Gladstone's separation from the Tory party began soon after the overthrow of Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1846, but it was latent and gradual. The so-called Peelites—viz., the Earl of Lincoln (who became Duke of Newcastle in 1851), Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell—were the Liberal Conservatives of that time. They held aloof from the professions of uncompromising Toryism made by the late Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli; but they gave no sign of an approach to Lord John Russell and the other Whigs. In 1851 Mr. Gladstone's complete estrangement from his earlier political allies could no longer be disguised, and his re-election for the University cost a severe contest. The Earl of Aberdeen formed a Coalition Ministry in December, 1852, upon the defeat of Mr. Disraeli's Budget, after a debate in which Mr. Gladstone had been the most formidable antagonist of the Tory Finance Minister. Mr. Gladstone was therefore made Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Government. But the Russian war broke out in 1854, and our military disasters in the Crimea soon caused the downfall of the Ministry. A new one was formed by Lord Palmerston, in which Mr. Gladstone at first held office, but withdrew on account of Mr. Roebuck's motion for an inquiry into the mismanagement of the War Department. That department had been in the hands of Mr. Gladstone's friend, the then (now late) Duke of Newcastle, but had been taken by Mr. Sidney Herbert. Mr. Gladstone remained some years out of office, but in 1858 accepted from the late Lord Derby a special mission to the Ionian Islands.

When Lord Palmerston was again in power, in 1859, Mr. Gladstone joined his Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the very next year he gained a brilliant success, with the help of Mr. Cobden and other economists, in concluding the French commercial treaty and in abolishing the paper duty. This made him very popular, and he was invited, in 1861, to become a candidate for South Lancashire. He did not, however, avail himself of this offer till 1865, when the University of Oxford had rejected him. After the death of Lord Palmerston, in October of that year, Lord John Russell having gone up as Earl Russell to the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone became leader of the House of Commons during the ascendancy of the Liberal party. He was, it need not be said, the most efficient member of Earl Russell's second Administration. His share in the Parliamentary contests upon the Reform Bill of 1866, proposed by the Liberals, and the Reform Bill of 1867, brought in by the Conservatives and carried, was most important. In 1868 he proposed and passed his resolutions for the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, a measure which had been conceived by the Radical Reformers of thirty years before, but which no person of Ministerial experience had ever yet adopted. The general election of November, 1868, turned mainly upon this question. Mr. Gladstone lost his seat for South Lancashire, but was elected for Greenwich. He came into power with a large majority, in December, 1868, and proceeded to execute his measures of justice to Ireland. The abolition of the Irish Church Establishment, in 1869, was followed in the next year by the Irish Landlord and Tenant Act. The Gladstone Ministry has done several other useful things in the reform of the Army and Navy and of the Law Courts, the establishment of school boards and of a school rate, the improvement of criminal law and of bankruptcy law; while it has escaped being drawn into the wars of the Continental Powers.

Mr. Gladstone, as a writer, has shown a fine taste for literary scholarship, with an especial turn for classical archaeology, and a disposition to reflect gravely upon themes of deep moral and religious interest. His chief publications are "The State in its Relations with the Church," which appeared in 1838; "Church Principles Considered in their Results," 1841; "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," 1858; a commentary on "Ecce Homo," 1868; and "Juventus Mundi; or,

the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," 1869; besides political treatises or pamphlets. Mr. Gladstone married, in 1839, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. He has four sons and three or four daughters. The eldest son is Mr. William Henry Gladstone, M.P. for Whitby, a Junior Lord of the Treasury; the second is the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, Rector of Hawarden. One daughter was lately married to the Rev. E. C. Wickham, Head Master of Wellington College.

Our Portrait of Mr. Gladstone is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE CHURCH.

The Winchester Wilberforce memorial, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, is to take the form of a canopied monument, at a cost of about £5000. The contributions already promised amount to £1100.

The Rev. Prebendary Thorold, Vicar of St. Pancras, has been appointed by the Archbishop of York to fill the residentiary stall in York Minster, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Canon Johnstone.

Earl Cadogan presided last week at the opening ceremony of some large schools which have been erected for the parish of Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, from designs prepared by Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, upon a valuable site near Sloane-square, presented by his Lordship's father, the late Earl.

On the application of Dr. Evans, Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, a citation has been issued in the Consistorial Court against Mr. Dodson, a churchwarden, for the removal of two boxes from the church. They were offering-boxes placed on the west wall for the use of worshippers. Mr. Dodson had on his own authority caused them to be unfastened, the money having been sent to the Rector.

Dr. Sandford was, on Sunday, consecrated Bishop of Gibraltar in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Chester, Oxford, Carlisle, and Dover, conducted the ceremony. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor of the University. He said that so august a ceremony had not been performed in the cathedral since the translation of the relics of St. Frideswide, in the reign of Henry II.

A massive silver salver and gold pen-holder and pencil-case have been presented by the congregation of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, to the Rev. Gerard Ludlow Hallett, who has recently resigned the office of Senior Curate.—The Rev. B. F. Smith, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, Vicar of St. Paul's, Ruthall, and Diocesan Inspector of Schools, has been presented by his parishioners with a handsome stationery case, on his preferment to the living of Crayford.—The Rev. Anthony Bunting, on his vacating the chaplaincy for the Vicarage of Kilsby, Northants, has received a set of fish-knives, value £5, from the officers and inmates of the Leicester Workhouse; and a silver salver and purse of £40 from the parishioners of St. Martin's, Leicester.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated April 1, 1869, with two codicils, both dated Jan. 29, 1870, of Sir William Eden, Bart., late of Windlestone Hall, Durham, who died at Lartington Hall, Yorkshire, on Oct. 21 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Dame Elfrida Susanna Harriet Eden, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his widow legacies amounting to £1000 and an annual rent-charge of £4000; upon trust for his daughters, Helen and Edith, £20,000 each; and there are legacies to his brothers, the Bishop of Moray, and Ross and Admiral Eden, and to his nephews: he settles upon his two younger sons certain freehold property in Yorkshire; and the residue of his real estate, and also of his personal estate, upon his eldest son, William.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively March 18, 1869, and Jan. 1 and Oct. 31 last, of Sir Richard Atwood Glass, formerly of Ashurst, Surrey, but late of Moorlands, South Stoneham, Southampton, who died on Dec. 22 last, were proved on the 24th ult. by Francis Glass, the brother, and William Welch Deloitte, the acting executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Dame Annie Glass, all his furniture, plate, and other household effects, a pecuniary legacy of £2500, and an annuity of £1500; to his brother, Francis, £2500; to his sister, Mary, £1250; and the residue of his property he settles, as to seven-tenths, upon his said brother, Francis; and the other three-tenths upon the children of Henry Julian Dyer, by his late wife, Emma Dyer.

The will, dated Sept. 13, 1869, of Lieutenant-General Arthur Joseph Taylor, who died on Dec. 23 last at Norwood, was proved on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Fitzwilliam John Taylor, the acting executor. The testator devises and bequeaths his real and personal estate to his two brothers, the said Rev. Fitzwilliam J. Taylor and Major-General Reynell G. Taylor.

The will, dated May 13, 1843, of Miss Lucy Makins, formerly of Thorne, Yorkshire, but late of No. 13, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde Park, who died on Dec. 22 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Charles Makins, the brother of the testatrix, the sole executor, to whom she devises and bequeaths her real and personal property. The personal estate is sworn under £60,000.

Mr. Henry Melville, whose will has just been proved, recommends that immediately after his decease his books, papers, manuscripts, &c., should be secured by Mrs. Maria Gibbs, and that she should, without loss of time, apply to the Crown for a patent to use the Masonic symbols on planispheres and celestial charts, by which the original of the Sacred Bible and other mysterious works can be interpreted; and then goes on to say: "The patent having been secured, I recommend that application be made to the British Government by the said Maria Gibbs for a commission of inquiry to determine whether the knowledge should be made public, or retained for a certain time (to be determined by such commission and the said Maria Gibbs) and then made public. I recommend that copies of my manuscript works should be made, and that no one copyist should be allowed to transcribe more than one book, and that such copying should be executed only in the presence of the said Maria Gibbs."

The will, dated May 10 last, of William Dickinson, late of New Park, near Lymington, Hants, who died on the 9th ult., was proved, on the 31st ult., by Mrs. Anne Dickinson, the relict, Dr. William Howship Dickinson and Samuel Dickinson, the sons, and Dr. Octavius Sturges, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives legacies to his executors for their trouble; to his wife, his household furniture and effects, £1000, and an annuity of £2000; and there are annuities to the three sons and four daughters during the life of the widow. At her death the whole of the property is given to his said children.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included three pieces which were given for the first time here—the Pastoral Symphony and the Cradle Song from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," and the overture to Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist." The vocal piece was sung with great expression by Miss Antoinette Sterling, who was also highly successful in three German songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. The symphony on Saturday was Schumann's No. 1, in B flat—that bright orchestral work which reflects the geniality of his happiest period, and which stands, therefore, in remarkable contrast to the gloom and sadness in which his career closed prematurely at the age of forty-six. Saturday's selection included a remarkably fine performance by Madame Norman-Néruda of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, which, like that of Beethoven, is the composer's single work of the kind for that instrument, the two being unrivalled in their class. The finished mechanism and refined style of the accomplished lady violinist were displayed with signal success. The concert commenced with Mendelssohn's overture to "St. Paul," and included the air "Refrain thy voice," from Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World," and Beethoven's "Adelaide," both sung by Mr. Vernon Rigby. The concert of this (Saturday) afternoon is to be devoted to a performance of Handel's oratorio "Theodora," a work but little known in its entirety, although containing some music worthy of comparison with the more familiar productions of the master.

This week's Monday Popular Concert included the performance of two instrumental works, for the first time—Onslow's string quintet in E minor, op. 74, the thirtieth of his many productions of the kind—and Rubinstein's pianoforte trio in B flat, op. 52. The quintet is a good specimen of the style of a composer who has been somewhat too much ignored of late. His music, if occasionally dry and laboured, is admirably constructed, and has, moreover, a certain individuality which gives it sufficient interest to justify an occasional hearing as a contrast to other styles. The minuet of the quintet pleased so much that it had to be repeated. Dr. von Bülow was the pianist, and his fine playing produced a marked impression in the trio, and in Beethoven's solo sonata "Les Adieux," &c. The pianist also played at the previous Saturday afternoon performance, when he was heard in Mozart's fantasia in C minor and Beethoven's thirty-two variations in the same key, and in a very effective pianoforte quartet by Rheinberger. The vocalist on this occasion was Miss Anna Williams, who fully confirmed the favourable impression which she had made at the Crystal Palace a fortnight before. Mr. Santley sung on Monday, and M. Sainton was the leading violinist at both the concerts now referred to.

The second concert of the second season of the British Orchestral Society took place on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Beethoven's overture to "Leonora," and that by Mendelssohn entitled "The Isles of Fingal," the late Ferdinand David's concertino for viola, played by Mr. C. W. Doyle, and Sir W. S. Bennett's caprice for pianoforte (with orchestra), performed by Madame Kate Roberts.

"Elijah" has been given twice during this week. On Thursday it was announced for the eighth subscription concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, the solo singers named having been Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Agnesi; and yesterday (Friday) the same oratorio was promised by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley, as solo vocalists.

The first of Mr. Gounod's new series of concerts is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when his newest composition—the music to the drama "Jeanne d'Arc"—will be performed for the first time in England.

Mr. Carter's choir and complete band will perform Handel's oratorio "Samson" at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday next.

The season of the Royal Italian Opera will commence on Tuesday, March 31.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Musical Festival is now an established annual fact. This year's performances will begin on Tuesday next and conclude on the 23rd of the month. The principal works to be given are Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and "Elijah," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Handel's "Messiah," Mr. Randegger's cantata "Fridolin" (conducted by himself), Sir Julius Benedict's new symphony, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio "The Light of the World," also conducted by the composers. The principal singers engaged are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Otto-Alvsleben, and Patey; Misses Enriquez, Julia Elton, Alice Fairman, and Marion Severn; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Vernon Rigby, W. H. Cummings, E. Lloyd, Pearson, D. Thomas, Santley, Lewis Thomas, Maybrick, and G. Garcia. Mr. Kuhe and Mr. Kingsbury will be the general conductors.

THEATRES.

We have been indebted lately to a comparatively new dramatist for some productions displaying considerable skill—we mean Mr. Paul Merritt, some of whose works have been produced at the Grecian and the Gaiety. He has now gained a position at the Adelphi, where, on Saturday, was acted an original drama of his, entitled "Rough and Ready." It is in three acts, and has already been performed at Brighton, with success. Early we perceive that a strong affection reigns between Mark Musgrave and Alice May (Mr. Billington and Miss Ellen Meyrick). Mark is a young gamekeeper, who has been driven from his native village by the son of his rich mistress, the Widow Valentine (Mrs. Billington), who is named Harry Valentine (Mr. F. Manton), his rival in the affections of Alice. Ultimately Mark proves to be his elder brother and heir to the estate. One Nathaniel Hickory, the agent (Mr. M. Intyre), is all along cognisant of the fact. A trial at law proves Mark to be the rightful claimant. The scene is laid in Yorkshire, and gave an opportunity to Mr. Billington to show his skill in the dialect. Mrs. Billington exhibits some of the best qualities of a severe actress; and we may add that the part is full of points well calculated to bring out her peculiar excellence. The performance may be regarded as a success.

We have to record the death of Mr. John Douglass, the founder and proprietor of the Standard Theatre. He was one of the men who are the architects of their own fortunes, and whose success in life is attested by the magnificent structure which he reared in Shoreditch. The size and appointments of this edifice enable it to command the best talent of the West-End in the shape both of plays and players. Mr. Douglass was connected also with the Westminster and Marylebone theatres, and as a man of business exhibited first-rate qualities. His sons remain to follow his example, and are gifted with qualities which will doubtless ensure them a permanent triumph as theatrical managers.

Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," died on Tuesday, at Darlington, in the sixtieth year of his age.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The badge and ensigns of an order of knighthood, lately instituted by his Majesty the King of Siam, were represented in our pages a week or two ago. A portrait of that enlightened and enterprising young monarch, who visited the British Governor-General of India at Calcutta in 1871, is now presented to the reader. There is a Second King of Siam, whose name is Krom Prah Rachha Wang Bowwan Bawara Sabtan Mongkon. The name of the First King is never to be mentioned in writing; and Mr. Crawford, in his "Journal of an Embassy to the Courts of Siam and Cochin-China," says that it is doubtful whether the King really has any other name than the magniloquent epithets usually applied to him, such as "The Sacred Head of Heads," "The Sacred Head of Lives," and "The Owner of All." The ceremony of his Majesty's coronation, which recently took place with much pomp and stately formality, was described in the English newspapers. Siam is the largest kingdom in the Eastern Asiatic peninsula beyond the Gulf of Bengal. It is bounded westward by the Tenasserim provinces of British Burmah, except where it extends far to the south, along the isthmus connecting Malacca with the Asiatic continent. To the east are the territories of Cambodia, Laos, and Annam, or Cochin China, part of which last belongs to France. The Gulf of Siam receives the waters of the great Siamese river Menam, and several others, which afford facilities for inland trade. The country through which these rivers flow is exceedingly fertile, and is well cultivated, yielding large crops of rice, sugar, and tobacco, with most fruits of a tropical climate. Other parts of Siam are mountain and forest, and from some districts the old race of inhabitants have been expelled; but the population is still reckoned at five or six millions. They are of the Mongolian stock, but the nation is considerably mixed with immigrants from the neighbouring countries; they do not call themselves Siamese, but "Thay." Their religion is the Buddhist. It is estimated that the number of Chinese in Siam must be from half a million to a million, engaged in cotton-growing, in various mechanical arts, and in different branches of trade. The chief port and capital of Siam is the great city of Bangkok, which is built literally on the river Menam; for the houses, constructed of bamboo, stand upon floating rafts moored to stakes fixed in the bottom of the river, or sometimes upon piles driven into the bottom. The houses built on the former plan rise and fall with the tide, or with the flooding and subsiding of the river in different seasons. The ancient capital, Ayuthia, which is higher up the river, was captured by the invading Burmese, from Ava, about one hundred years ago; but the empire of Burmah has long ceased to be formidable to Siam.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Lord Chief Justice has subdivided the life of Roger Tichborne into five stages, each of which he proposes to investigate seriatim. Yesterday week he concluded the third stage—Roger's preparation for the Army—and opened the fourth, his Army life. The correspondence with Lady Doughty played a leading part in the inquiry as bearing on the question of Roger's moral character and temperament. In this connection his Lordship traced the nascent affection for Miss Doughty, and criticised Lady Doughty's vacillating policy with regard to it. The family settlements were elaborately explained to the jury, and Roger's correspondence with Mr. Hopkins on the subject was made to indicate not only a minute personal knowledge of the estates, but a definite scheme as to their future disposition. Speaking of Roger's Army life, his Lordship found evidence enough that he really liked his profession, and worked hard to render himself an efficient officer.

In his minute survey of the undisputed life of Roger Tichborne, his Lordship came, on Monday, to the period when Roger began to think of going abroad. It was shown that during this stage frequent correspondence passed between him and Mr. Slaughter as to his will and the nature of his interest in the estates. Among the numerous letters read by his Lordship, the most interesting were those from and to Lady Doughty. On the question of Roger's affection for Miss Doughty his Lordship differed entirely from Dr. Kenealy, and noted the learned counsel's definition of it—"humbug"—as a new forensic term. Roger's letters were copiously cited in proof of its having been a "warm and devoted affection," a "pure and noble attachment." When his Lordship traced Roger to Canterbury, a crucial point had to be investigated with reference to the possibility of his presence at the Brighton races, where, according to the defendant, he was pigeoned by Johnny Broome. The Lord Chief Justice did not hold it to be absolutely disproved by the dates, but he adduced many collateral circumstances incompatible with the defendant's version.

The Lord Chief Justice, on Tuesday, raised a number of crucial questions in his review of Roger Tichborne's life. One had relation to Roger's disputed visit to Melapilla. By an exhaustive process his Lordship proved that if the visit was made at all it must have been on the return from Santiago to Valparaiso. There was an interval here of seventeen days unaccounted for, and the jury would have to consider the possibility of Roger having spent this time, or part of it, at Melapilla on his way down. Neither his letters nor his diary contain any allusion to such a stay, and in connection with this had to be taken into account the facts that Roger was systematic in his diary

and an inveterate letter-writer. Having completed the summary of Roger's known life, his Lordship deduced from it all the evidence of physical and moral character. He held that Roger Tichborne had been a man of considerable energy, fair information, honest affection, and inflexibility of purpose. Having set this standard of comparison prominently before the jury, his Lordship used it for a measure of the defendant's conduct both in Australia and since his return to England.

During a considerable part of Wednesday's sitting the Lord Chief Justice was engaged in examining the defendant's account of the wreck of the Bella in connection with his statements and those of Captain Oates on the one side, and those of Captain Brown on the other, as to his condition and proceedings immediately prior to, and at the time of, the sailing of the Bella from Rio. Incidentally, his Lordship strongly condemned the suggestion made by defendant's counsel that the commander of the Bella scuttled her in order that the owners might obtain the amount of an excessive insurance. This was, the Lord Chief remarked, an infamous accusation without the slightest shadow of foundation, and he hoped it did not come from the defendant. His Lordship pointed out the difference between the defendant's evidence on this subject during the Chancery proceedings and in the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards compared his conflicting statements in reference to the vessel which rescued him. The Court adjourned by prearrangement until Friday morning.

Sir John Byles took his seat last Saturday, for the first time, as a member of the Judicial Committee.

Mr. John Balfour, stipendiary magistrate at the Staffordshire collieries, son of the late Commissioner Balfour, has been appointed magistrate of the Greenwich and Woolwich Police Courts, in succession to Mr. D. Maude, retired.

The Court of Common Pleas was on Wednesday occupied by a breach-of-promise case, in which the plaintiff was a Miss Fanny Cook, and the defendant a merchant's clerk named Cranston. A verdict for £200 was given; and Mr. Justice Brett, concurring in its fairness and propriety, refused to stay execution.

Miss Plumby, a Chelsea dressmaker, has had to sue a Chelsea tailor, who vowed to make her Mrs. Gooder, for breach of promise. The bans had been put up and the wedding breakfast ordered before Mr. Gooder changed his mind; and when the lady called upon him for an explanation he pushed her out. As a solatium for these disappointments and indignities Miss Plumby was awarded £150.

A jury in the Sheriff's Court has assessed the damages in an action brought against the Great Eastern Railway Company by Mr. William Symington, consulting engineer, for severe personal injuries received in an accident in October, 1872, at £5500.

Lord Romilly has given judgment on a number of important representative cases heard by him at his last sitting. In Phillips's case he decided that the transfer could not be sustained. Those of Chatteris and Lawson were, however, held valid. On a series of claims by policyholders who had obtained loans on their policies his Lordship's judgment was adverse.

At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, John Lakeman, having been sentenced by the Recorder to ten years' penal servitude for burglary, this being his third conviction, the moment the sentence was pronounced became frantic, said he would rather be sentenced to death, and dared anyone to touch him. Several policemen entered the dock, and after a desperate struggle the prisoner was removed to a cell. Pleading guilty to the indictment of stealing American bonds and other securities, the property of the Exchange Telegraph Company and of Captain Davies, the managing director, Lewis Archdeacon, a clerk, was, on Tuesday, sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. Captain Maunsell, who assaulted the Duke of Cambridge in Pall-mall, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, without hard labour.

Two men, said to have been engaged in a systematic course of robbery at railway stations, were, on Tuesday, tried at the Surrey Sessions, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. Lewis Gregory was summoned at the Mansion House by the South-Eastern Railway Company for having travelled in a carriage of a class superior to that for which he had obtained a ticket. After hearing the evidence, Sir Robert Carden said it had been proved to his satisfaction that the defendant purposely, knowingly, and wilfully travelled in a first-class carriage instead of a third; and, it being his duty as a magistrate to protect the railway authorities, he fined the defendant 40s.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday, Samuel Dyas and Arthur Sylvanus Cattell were charged with having attempted to defraud the Great Northern Railway Company. The magistrate ordered Cattell to pay forty shillings and costs and Dyas ten shillings and costs.

Abraham Hogetoran, who is charged with embezzling diamonds and other jewels to the amount of £3000, from his partner, Alexander Raab, was again placed before Mr. Flowers, at Bow-street, on Saturday, and committed for trial.

The Countess de Civry, or De Bar, was brought up on remand, at Marlborough-street, on Thursday week, charged with obtaining goods by fraud from different tradesmen.

After hearing some further evidence, Mr. Knox, on the application of Mr. George Lewis, jun., who defended the accused, consented to take as bail two sureties in £250 each.

James Davies, of 159, Great College-street, and Elizabeth Price, of 53, Ossulston-street, Camden Town, were summoned at the Clerkenwell Police Court, yesterday week, for having sold milk and water as genuine milk. Price and her husband were the servants of a milk-dealer, and received a weekly salary. Over the door was a printed placard, "We will not be answerable for country milk." The magistrate fined Davies £4 and costs and Price 40s. and costs.

William Parker, who was sentenced to death at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court for the murder of his two children at Wapping, has been relieved, on the ground of a medical representation that his mind is deranged.

A passenger-train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway ran, on Tuesday morning, into another passenger-train which, on its way from Ludgate-hill to the Victoria station, had come to a sudden stop about a quarter of a mile south of Blackfriars station. The guard of the first train saved his life by jumping from his van in the hope of signalling the second one in time to prevent the collision. Five passengers were injured, but none seriously.

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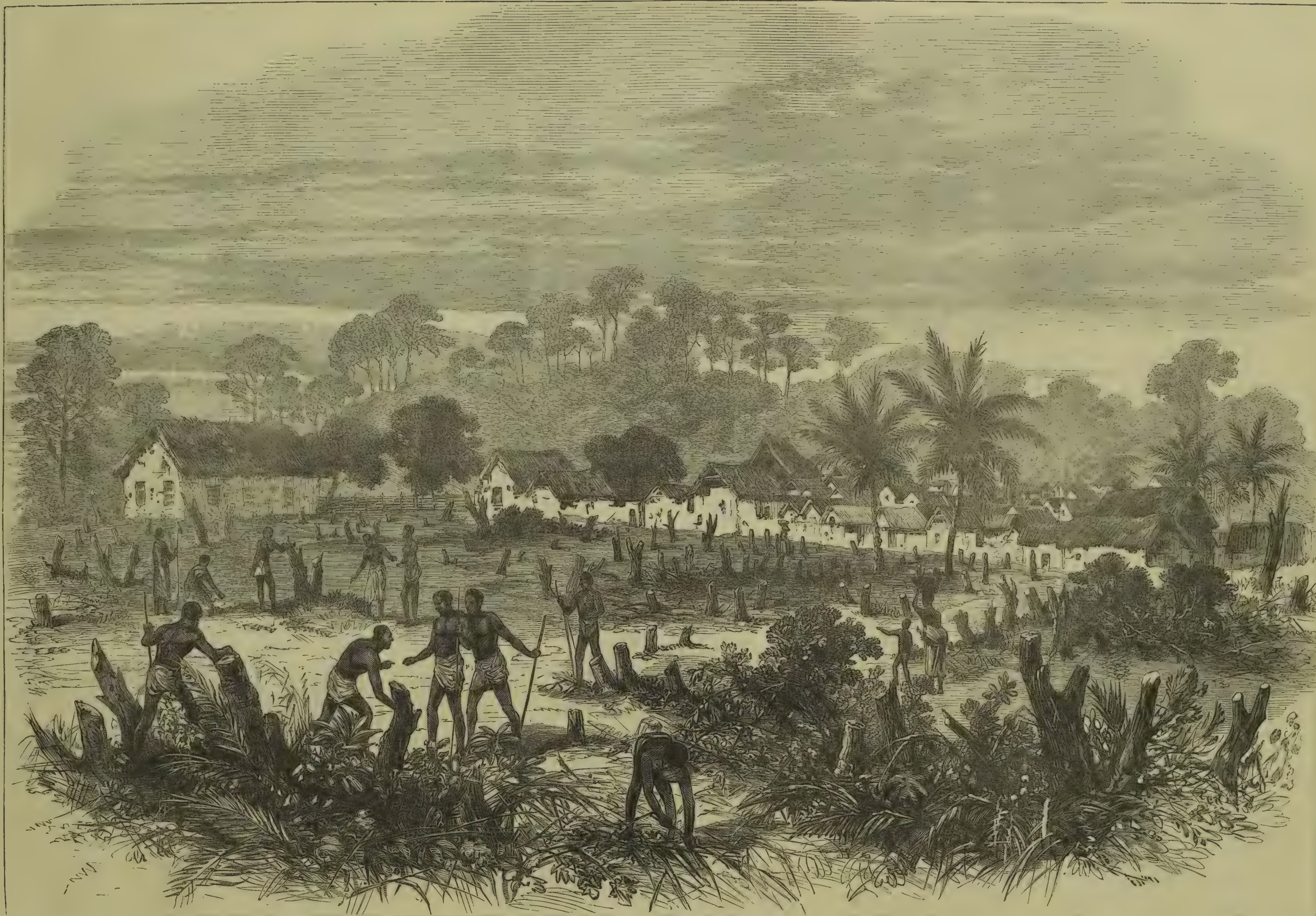
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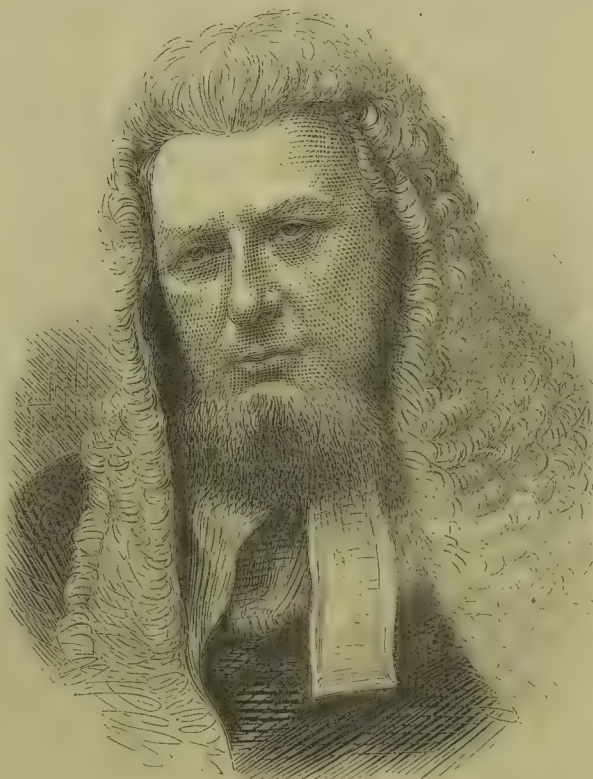
cultivated execution and her general musical knowledge gave her exceptional advantages, both mechanical and intellectual; among her many attainments having been a perfect acquaintance with several languages, in each of which she could sing with equal facility. Madame Parepa's first stage appearance in this country was in 1857, as Elvira, in "I Puritani," at the Lyceum Theatre, during the temporary occupation of that house by the Royal Italian Opera company, after the burning of Covent Garden Theatre; and it was in that company, in its present home, that the singer was last heard in London, in 1872, when she appeared as Donna Anna, in "Don Giovanni," and as Norma. Several years previous to this latter date Madame Parepa had been married to a Captain in the British Army, but was soon left a widow.

It was during her professional tour in America in 1866

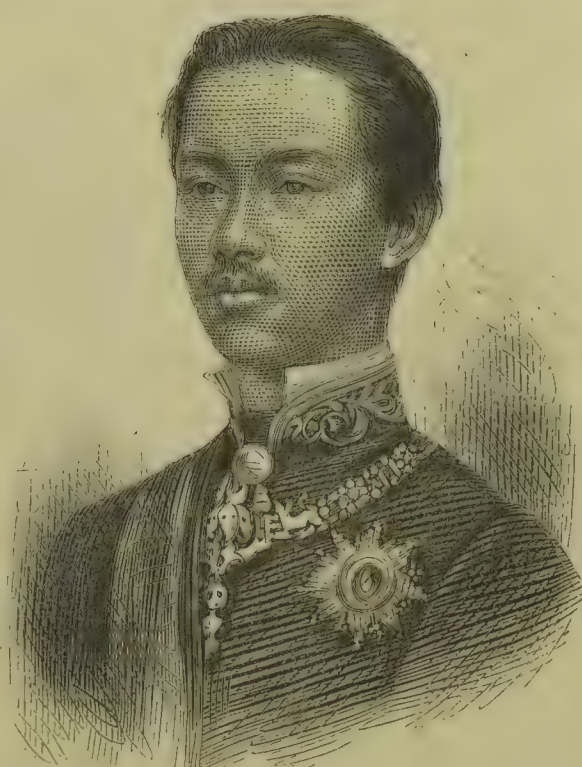
that she made the acquaintance of Herr Carl Rosa, the eminent violinist; and in the following year they were married. A second, and also successful, American tour was followed by their recent return to this country, and the formation of Herr Rosa's English opera company, which has been pursuing a profitable career in the provinces for several months past, and was to have commenced a London season at Drury Lane Theatre on March 2. This scheme included the production of a version of Wagner's "Lohengrin," with the important feature of Madame Parepa-Rosa's appearance as the heroine, Elsa. This project has been sadly frustrated by the premature death of the accomplished artist, which took place early on the morning of the 22nd ult.; and has deprived the lyric stage of one of its brightest ornaments, while leaving a deep grief among relatives and friends, by whom the deceased was loved and esteemed for her virtues and merits.



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THE GENERAL ELECTION: MR. DISRAELI AT THE MARKET ORDINARY, AYLESBURY, ON SATURDAY LAST.

THE RIVAL STATESMEN SPEAKING.

The appearances last week—one upon the hustings at Blackheath, the other at the Aylesbury farmers' market dinner—of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, who have challenged each other to a duel of mutual disparagement before their respective constituents and political supporters, were highly characteristic of English public life. We have taken these two leading incidents of the General Election for the subjects of two illustrations in this week's paper; and we presume that most of our readers have already perused the speeches of both the right honourable gentlemen. It will therefore be enough to notice the local and personal conditions under which they spoke upon those occasions.

Mr. Gladstone's first speech was delivered, on Wednesday week, to an open-air meeting of six or seven thousand people on Blackheath. The right hon. gentleman, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, with Mr. W. F. Rock (chairman of the Greenwich Liberal Committee), the Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich, and other friends, occupied a covered waggon, which was stationed nearly opposite the Ranger's house. The weather was not quite pleasant on Blackheath: there was a mist and drizzle of rain; but the people did not seem to mind this discomfort, in their eagerness to see and hear the most distinguished English statesmen of the day. The proceedings were commenced punctually at three o'clock. Mr. Gladstone was received with the loudest and heartiest cheering. He spoke above an hour, and his sayings frequently drew from the assembly fresh bursts of cheering, sometimes of triumphant laughter. Beginning with some remarks on the present need for a dissolution of Parliament, he expressed his regret that he had not been able to attend closely to the local affairs of Greenwich since he was elected one of its representatives; but he pointed to the arrangements made by the present Government for the better permanent use of Greenwich Hospital. He then examined the charges against his Administration made in Mr. Disraeli's printed address to the electors of Buckinghamshire. With regard to foreign policy, he said that Mr. Disraeli's party, if they had been in office in 1870, would have been likely to involve this country in the war between France and Germany. He denied Mr. Disraeli's assertion that the present Government had compromised the freedom of our trade with China and Japan by surrendering to the Dutch a treaty which had bound them not to conquer the shores of Sumatra commanding the Strait of Malacca. The questions, however, upon which the general election would mainly turn were questions of finance and economy. It would now be (he said) in the power of Parliament to do three things: to relieve and reform local taxation, with the removal of a burdensome toll in the town of Greenwich; secondly, to repeal the income tax; and, thirdly, to lessen taxes on some articles of general consumption. He was not in love with taxes, and he would like to repeal them all; but he would never relax his grasp of any tax until he was well assured that the service of the country could be carried on without it. Three subjects must be considered to determine this: they were the existing surplus, the adjustment of taxation, and economy. He had been enabled in four or five years, from 1862 to 1866, out of large surpluses to make large remissions of taxation. The Tory party had been three times in office and had not made any such remission, because they had never any surplus. The reason of this was their wanton and needless expenditure. In less than two years and a half, a time of profound peace, they added three millions and a half to the expenditure, not reckoning the cost of the Abyssinian War, which was above nine millions. The present Government had reduced the expenditure by two millions and a half. With regard to future adjustment of taxation, if the income tax were to be abolished, property ought to make some other fair contribution to the revenue. As for economy, he asked Mr. Disraeli, would the Conservative or Tory party mend their manners in this respect if they had the chance given them once more? He (Mr. Gladstone) had often advised them to do so, but they would not take his advice. Only let them be fixed and nailed to that principle. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, declared that what was called the Conservative reaction was mere weariness and loss of energy; but he insisted upon the necessity for union in the Liberal party. Without this condition he should not be able to lead or serve them. His speech having ended amidst great applause, a vote of confidence in him was proposed by Dr. Purvis, seconded by Dr. W. C. Bennett, and passed by acclamation. The assembly then dispersed. Mr. Gladstone spoke again, on Saturday, in Beresford-square, Woolwich, and, on Monday, at New Cross, Deptford.

Mr. Disraeli, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Montague Corry, dined at the Farmers' Ordinary at the George Hotel, Aylesbury, on Saturday afternoon, and the company after dinner adjourned to the Assembly Rooms for his speech. Two or three thousand persons filled the hall; the galleries were occupied by ladies. The chair was taken by Colonel Pratt. The right hon. gentleman was, of course, welcomed with very hearty cheering. He began with a complaint of the manner in which Mr. Gladstone had suddenly dissolved Parliament. It was an unfair attempt to catch the country by surprise, like the Ashantee way of fighting. He defended himself against Mr. Gladstone's assertion that he had combined with the Roman Catholic prelates to defeat the Irish Universities Bill. He spoke of his having declined to form a Government after that event, and blamed Mr. Gladstone for keeping back from Parliament his correspondence with the Queen upon this subject. Commenting upon the Prime Minister's electioneering address, he objected to the mention of a repeal of the income tax as a gross bribe, like his promise to take off the burden of a local toll at Greenwich. He examined the argument that the income tax was but a temporary expedient to allow of removing some indirect taxation. It was estimated by Baron Rothschild that the financial changes now projected would be a loss of revenue to the amount of nine or ten millions. There would be a deficiency of four millions and a half. How was this to be made up? It must be, as Mr. Gladstone himself said a few years ago, by increasing taxation of property, most likely by the house tax; by imposing trades licences, as Baron Rothschild said; and by augmenting succession duties, attacking the inheritance of the orphan and widow. He censured this vague, ambiguous, and desultory manner of bringing forward a financial scheme. It should have been first submitted to the criticism of Parliament, instead of being cast into a general election. Mr. Disraeli next turned to reviewing the conduct of the Government during the last five years. Its harassing interference had made everybody uncomfortable, and Mr. Lowe seemed to glory in doing so. He especially accused Mr. Gladstone of mischievous behaviour with reference to foreign policy. The Crimean War cost 200,000 lives and £200,000,000 of money. He deplored that war; it was not unjust, but it was unnecessary, because Russia was tempted to cross the Pruth by the infirmity of purpose and vacillation of England. Mr. Gladstone was in fault for that; Lord Palmerston, who knew it, was in the habit of saying so. Then, was it for a Minister who had occasioned the Crimean War, and had caused such an awful waste of human life and public treasure, to pride himself on the economy of dismissing some dockyard labourers and scraping the incomes of Government clerks? The

Abyssinian War, too, was caused by the grossest neglect and carelessness of foreign affairs, in a Government of which Mr. Gladstone was a member. It was a scandal to the British Crown; it weakened our influence in Europe; it was whispered of with contempt in the bazaars in India, and might have endangered our Eastern empire. The Conservative Government, at the instance of the present Lord Derby, one of the most prudent, but not the least resolute, of English Ministers, at length took action in that matter. It cost nine millions, because time was precious, as the affair had been so neglected; but the expedition, under Lord Napier of Magdala, was completely successful. The neglect or mismanagement of foreign affairs might therefore have very costly, as well as ignominious, consequences. A Minister who affected to despise foreign policy would bring us to grievous loss and national dishonour. Now, he had accused the present Government of an act of great folly and ignorance, concerning the Strait of Malacca. Mr. Gladstone seemed to think little and to know nothing about this, but it was a very important matter, as the Strait of Malacca was the great highway of commerce between India and Europe on the one hand, and China and Japan on the other. One side of the strait was formed by the Malay peninsula, under the control of England. On the other side was the isle of Sumatra. Mr. Gladstone's Government had permitted the Dutch, if they pleased, to take the whole of Sumatra; in exchange for this, we had taken the Dutch settlements and engagements on the Gold Coast, which at once brought us into the Ashantee War. After exposing, as he said, the inaccuracy of Mr. Gladstone's statements upon this subject, Mr. Disraeli returned to questions of finance. In general, he thought, the income tax should be reserved for a war tax, and it would then give immense power to the foreign policy of this country. But it might also be used, as when Sir Robert Peel first imposed it, to effect a reform of the tariff. It would be no relief to abolish the income tax and substitute other taxes more vexatious. Let the income tax die a natural death, and let the surplus of revenue be applied to relieve other parts of the public burden. The income tax was now at 3d.; he (Mr. Disraeli) left it at 4d.; and it would soon disappear. The relief of local taxation, of burdens on land, had been one of the earliest objects he sought, when first elected for Buckinghamshire. As for the land question, he was anxious to secure the independence of the farmer, not doing injustice to the landowner. He and his friends were ready last Session to support the principle of Mr. Read's bill. If tenants generally held under agreements which secured them a two-years' notice to quit, that might be the foundation for a good understanding. The condition of the farm labourers might be improved, and great improvement had been made; but to offer to relieve their social wants by merely giving them political privileges was the part of demagogues, not of statesmen. That was, indeed, a very large question, which would have to be dealt with some day. In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli promised to uphold the institutions of the country, the rights of the people, and the honour of the county of Buckingham. He was repeatedly cheered throughout his speech. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Sir R. Harvey and Mr. Talley, and a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation.

Mr. Disraeli arranged to be at Newport Pagnell on Wednesday last, for a second address to his Buckinghamshire constituents.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The long monotony of the winter recess has at last been broken, as far as the turf is concerned, by the publication of the weights for the various spring handicaps. The entries for most of the handicaps—especially for the long-distance races—exhibit a decided falling off from the standard of previous years; and it is to us a matter of regret to see 159 horses entering the lists for a mile scramble at Lincoln, while the old-established Great Northamptonshire Stakes, run over the two-mile course, can only secure a miserable entry of thirty-seven. It was very different in the old days, when Stampedo, carrying a heavy weight, ran first past the post in a field of twenty; and when Fairwater, with a yet heavier burden on her back, and Dollar and John Davis were successively victorious over large fields of good horses. Now, alas! we have to put up with few runners, and such sorry victors as Midsummer, Messenger, and Flurry—animals but little removed from platers. However, it is no good groaning over the altered state of racing. What was once a pastime is now a profession, and we must accept it that those who attempt to make a livelihood by keeping racehorses have the best right to set the fashion. Our only wonder is, when we regard the question from the professional and gambling point of view, how this system of short-distance training can be made to pay. To train any race is difficult enough; but surely many disappointments must be borne by a man who gambles on the chance of his horse proving victorious over from thirty to forty competitors in the short scramble of a mile.

As, at the time of writing, we have not received notice of the acceptances for the general body of the spring handicaps, we shall at present only make a few remarks on the Lincoln Handicap. That the weights have been pretty satisfactorily adjusted is evidenced by the fact that seventy-eight out of the original entry have cried content with their imposts. Among the top weights Andred looks well with no more than 8 st. 5 lb. to carry, for he is a really brilliant miler, and we think he is sure to beat all those handicapped above 8 st. In the next division we notice the names of Hochstapler, Anton, Light-house, and Salvano, all of whom are most favourably treated. Unfortunately, they all labour under suspicion of infirmity, though Lighthouse, probably, has nothing much the matter with him, and, if the representative of the stable on the day, will very likely start first favourite. Of the lightly-weighted horses we should think that Wild Myrtle ought to have a good chance with only 6 st. 13 lb. to carry, seeing that she ran second in the Oaks and was always rather above the average of racers. Maid of Kent, too, cannot complain of 6 st. 12 lb.; and the Lemonade colt, at 6 st. 4 lb., trained as he is by one of the dangerous Dawsons, is almost certain to be a good favourite before the day.

The Ridgway Coursing Club held their third and last meeting last week. The dogs were, with hardly an exception, of moderate quality, and the trials, especially at the meet at Balham Smithy on Thursday, were often unsatisfactory, owing to the extreme roughness of the ground.

In the match between the English Eleven and the New South Wales Club the former scored 92 in their first innings and 90 in their second. The New South Wales men made 127 runs in their first innings, and won the match by eight wickets.

It is stated that the Treasury have granted a superannuation allowance of £900 a year to Sir Thomas Fremantle, late Chairman of the Board of Customs.

Dr. F. Sandberger has come to the conclusion that the fresh-water shell *Unio sinuatus*, now extinct in Germany, existed there not merely in prehistoric times, but down to the times of the Romans. He believes that the mollusca were eaten by the Romans, and that they used the shells for ornamental purposes.

FORSTER'S LIFE OF DICKENS.

We have received the third and concluding volume of Mr. John Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens," published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It comprises a period of twenty years, from the writing of "David Copperfield" to the author's sudden death, in June, 1870. The biographical interest of this portion is very inferior to that of the early struggles, brief as they seem to have been, with difficulties occasioned by a father's want of worldly prudence, which appeared in the narrative of Dickens's boyhood. There is also an increasing lack of that fresh and enthusiastic zest for the labours of his own imaginative genius, and that frank enjoyment of his well-deserved fortune and fame, which won our sympathy in the first fifteen years of the popular novelist's successful career. After the production of "David Copperfield" it was generally felt by the most attached readers of this gifted author that his rich fund of native good humour had been somewhat impaired by the excessive draughts upon its literary and social expression. In some points of literary workmanship, especially in the plan and construction of his stories, there was a notable advance. The practised skill of the artist is very great in "Bleak House," though greater dramatic power is shown in "Copperfield." But the engaging spirit of unaffected cheerfulness is not so constantly present, and the ridicule is more allied to bitter scorn, in such later tales as "Little Dorrit" and "Our Mutual Friend." Mr. Forster, one of the best of critics, observes that the first-mentioned of these two stories added nothing material to its author's reputation, and that the second will never rank with his higher efforts for want of "freshness and natural development." The candid biographer is equally ready to confess "the underlying tone of bitterness" that runs through the books which followed "Copperfield," the absence of a cheery tone, and the resentful anger which gave too aggressive a form to satire.

The offensive attitude which Dickens now began to assume with regard to what his biographer terms "national institutions and conventional distinctions," is partly ascribed to the effect of periodical writing. As conductor of a weekly paper, like *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, he was liable to contract the besetting faults of journalism. "The decisive, peremptory, dogmatic style" into which one is betrayed by "a habit of rapid remark on topics of the day," is pleaded by Mr. Forster as an excuse for the "tone of bitterness" which he detects and deplores. We scarcely think, however, that such an effect could have been due to such a cause; for some of the sweetest-tempered, the mildest, and kindest men we have ever known were employed far more than Dickens ever was in the daily office of sternly denouncing a host of public abuses or controversial fallacies. The true cause lay deeper, as we believe, in an impatient sense of personal discontent. But what ailed him so much, in the midst of his great renown, with increasing pecuniary rewards for his work, and with a large circle of admiring, trusty friends? Mr. Forster, in chapter vii. of this volume, under the title of "Disappointments and Distastes," offers some remarks in explanation of the painful restlessness that beset Dickens when he was forty-five years of age. We do not care to look closely into this part of his life. The letter in which he told his friend of a certain private unhappiness may now be read by those who wish to do so. But they will know little more of the matter than was revealed by the "unwise printed statement in *Household Words*," at the time of a well-known arrangement concerning his domestic affairs. This took place in May, 1858. Mr. Forster does not shrink from expressing his disapproval of the course that was taken, and it is much to be desired that the whole subject should be allowed to drop.

But we are told, at the same time, of another "disappointment and distaste," which is more likely to have affected the tone of the novelist's later stories with the "bitterness" already confessed. He did not like "what is called society" in England, and he was not satisfied to leave it alone, but he was angry with it for being what it is. "The inequalities of rank which he secretly resented," we are told, "took more galling as well as glaring prominence from the contrast of the necessities he had gone through with the fame that had come to him; and when the forces he most affected to despise assumed the form of barriers he could not easily overleap, he was led to appear frequently intolerant (for he very seldom was really so) in opinions and language." This can only mean that Dickens thought his acknowledged rare genius and literary success ought to have gained for him more complete access to some aristocratic and fashionable circles than he found actually open to him; and that he was exasperated by finding himself treated as not quite the equal of a Duke or Marquis. Yet he pretended not to care for such distinctions, or for the amount of personal attention he received. "He was sensitive in a passionate degree to praise and blame, which yet he made it, for the most part, a point of pride to assume indifference to." Herein we find the real explanation of much that is sad in the history of his inner life. We cannot but think it very probable that the failure to achieve some objects of social ambition, in those particular quarters, and upon those unusual terms, which he thought he had a right to insist upon, may have reacted upon his more private sources of happiness. It is all over now; but these notorious experiences have seemed to jar with the moral teaching of his books, which were once welcomed as the best illustrations of a blessed art of life—the art of getting the utmost innocent joy from the indulgence of domestic and social affections. This teaching of his books was mainly right and true; the sincerity of their author, while engaged in writing them, is beyond all doubt. The only comment to be made in this instance, as in many of a similar kind, is that a man of genius, like another man, is not invariably endowed with moral strength to act upon his own wisest resolves. The influences of a rapid rise in worldly position are dangerous to peace of mind, when self-esteem and the love of admiration have been fostered by too early renown.

We are told, in this biography, that the determination of Dickens to become a public reader of his own writings, and to travel about for that purpose, was in great measure due to his "restless domestic discontent." But it may also have been confirmed by his finding that "what is called society" did not suit him; for he could not live in retirement, and the platform was a substitute for ordinary intercourse with the world in general. He had removed from London to Gadshill, near Rochester, where he saw only a few intimate friends. The first series of public readings took place in 1858, at St. Martin's Hall, and was followed by a provincial tour, extending to Ireland which yielded him a net weekly profit of £300, and sometime £500. The second series of readings was at St. James's Hall in 1861, and afterwards in different towns of England and Scotland. In 1863 this entertainment was again presented to the London public, and there were readings also in Paris, on behalf of a charitable fund. He was offered £10,000 for eight months' readings in Australia, and had a mind to go, but he refrained because he could not take his daughter with him. His last visit to America, in 1867 and 1868, gained him nearly £20,000, with continued orgies of applause; but the fatigue and changes of climate were very bad for his health. Mr. Forster is of the opinion, expressed by other friends of Dickens at the

time of his death, that the renewal of these readings in 1869 had much to do with the latent brain disease which struck him down a twelvemonth afterwards. According to the statement of the eminent physician, Sir Thomas Watson, called to see him in April, 1869, he was even then on the brink of an attack of paralysis, or possibly of apoplexy, "the result of extreme hurry, overwork, and excitement, incidental to his readings." His work done after that consisted of the six numbers extant of "Edwin Drood," which show no diminution of power. A few pages written for this story, having lately been found among the author's manuscripts, are here first printed; they contain Mr. Sapsea's account of the circumstances under which he seceded from "the eight club," in the town of Cloisterham.

Mr. Forster has occupied the whole of chapter xiv. with a critical essay upon the genius and talents of Dickens as a novelist; which is marked, as usual with him, by sound literary scholarship and discernment. He thinks, as most of us do, that the earlier works of this delightful author—"Pickwick," "Nickleby," "Oliver Twist," "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Martin Chuzzlewit"—are better than those of later date. As we recall the pleasure which they gave us many years ago, and which they are still capable of affording to new generations, we feel bound in gratitude to put down this faithful narrative of his personal history with a renewed expression of our esteem for one of the greatest literary favourites of the English people.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CONTINUITY OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Professor P. Martin Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., began his third lecture on Palæontology, on Thursday week, with some remarks on the nature of natural-history classification, arguing that, as fossils are the mineralised relics of past faunas and floras, they must be classified upon the same principles as living animals and plants, because the laws which regulate living things have operated continuously. Zoologists have classified forms by their external resemblances and dissimilarities; but their only correct method is by associating those which have structures in common, and such structures as appear to involve the presence of certain others. This mode of classification, which involves the idea of plan, the Professor illustrated by referring to the distinctive characteristics observable in the structure of mammals and birds. Palæontologists employ the same method, and the involved or correlated structures are of the very greatest importance when fragments alone are discoverable. The nature of the succession of forms in a limited area and the principles of geological classification were next considered, and the old theory of repeated destructions and new creations was disproved by the application of such facts as there being persistent types found in all strata (of which globigerina, caryophyllia, and lingula were cited as examples), and the last geological formations containing both extinct forms and many which still flourish; and it was shown that fossils frequently fill up gaps in the series. After noticing the relation of "colonies" to this question, the Professor commented on the importance of intercalary and linear types. Of the former he selected the iguanodon as a dinosaurian form, whose remains were discovered by Dr. Mantell in the Wealden of Sussex; and then, referring to large diagrams, he pointed out the structures which demonstrate its alliance to both reptiles and birds. The probable habits and locality of this huge creature, a model of which may be seen at the Crystal Palace, were also commented on, as well as the physical geography of its age. The mastodons and elephants, ranging from the miocene time to the present, were taken as linear types, and it was urged that no reason existed for refusing, without evidence, the genealogical relationship between consecutive faunas and floras.

WEBER AND HIS TIMES.

Sir Julius Benedict, at the Friday evening meeting, Jan. 30, gave a discourse on the Life and Times of his master and friend, Carl Maria von Weber. Baron Franz Anton, his father, was described as a very eccentric person, who, after many changes, became the chief of a company of strolling players; and, in consequence, his son, a weakly, delicate child, born Dec. 18, 1786, suffered much, morally and physically. His father, being connected by marriage with Mozart, determined that Carl should also be a musical prodigy, and accordingly not only set him, before he was four years old, to sing and play the piano, but urged him to compose while unacquainted with the laws of harmony. The boy obtained friends and patrons, and at the age of fourteen was a student under Michael Haydn, with Sigismund Neukomm. After various changes he gained the friendship of Meyerbeer, the son of a banker at Berlin, when the development of his genius began. His early opera, "Sylvana," was unsuccessful at Frankfurt in 1810; but in 1812, when greatly roused by the struggle for German independence, he set to music the patriotic songs of Arndt and Körner still popular. On Christmas Day, 1816, he became capellmeister to the King of Saxony, who, unfortunately, preferred the Italian opera to the German, and Weber suffered much through the intrigues of his rival, Morlacchi. While at Dresden, beside other works, he composed the "Invitation à la Valse," a work which marks a transition in dance music; and into this, characterised then by tame sentimentality, he infused life and vigour by introducing passion, dignity, and simplicity. In 1820 he produced his musical drama "Der Freischütz," the subject of which had long been working in his mind. In February, 1821, Sir Julius Benedict said it was his happy lot to become Weber's pupil; and he gave an interesting account of his introductory interview at Dresden, followed by copious details of the first performance of "Der Freischütz" at Berlin, on June 18 in that year, when it was highly successful in spite of many technical drawbacks. This great work, though so warmly received by the public, was severely criticised by musicians; and Sir Julius attributed its success to Weber's breaking through the conventionality of the Italian opera, and adapting his music to the nature and position of the individual. He made his characters stand out in relief; they breathe and live; and in this his influence shows itself in the works of Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, and Wagner. "Der Freischütz" was also most enthusiastically received at Vienna, Paris, and London, but with small pecuniary benefit to the author. It excited little attention at Dresden, where he was still treated very unworthily. Eventually he selected from very many offers an engagement at Vienna, where he produced, on Oct. 25, 1823, his great work, "Euryanthe"—at first coldly received, through the defective plot and the great length of the libretto. His health was now breaking fast, and he fell into complete inactivity, from which he was only roused by his earnest anxiety to provide for his beloved wife and family, knowing his end to be near. Contrary to medical advice, he accepted the earnest invitation of Charles Kemble, in 1824, to come to England, and he began immediately to study our language, in order to compose his opera "Oberon." After a warm reception at Paris, on his way hither, he arrived in London in March, 1826; and on April 9 finished the overture, writing on the score, "Soli Deo Gloria!" "There is no similar instance in the history of music," said Sir Julius, "of a work, at once so tender and so vigorous, so original and yet so musician-

like, being written under such conditions." On April 12 the opera was performed with great success, and Weber's reception was overwhelming; but the concert, on which he had built great hopes, was a complete failure from various causes. At it Miss Stephens sang his last composition to the words of Moore, and there he fell on a sofa, shattered and almost breathless. His end was drawing near, though he still hoped to meet his wife again; and on the morning of June 5 he was found in the sleep of death. His body, buried first at Moorfields, was removed to Dresden in 1844, mainly through the exertions of Richard Wagner, who, in his farewell address over his grave, said, "There never was a more German composer than thou. Into whatever fathomless realms thy genius carried thee, thou didst remain chained by the most tender links to the heart of the German people." The musical illustrations of the lecture from Weber's works included his part-songs, "Bright sword" and "Lutzow's wild hunt," and the cavatina, "O Araby!" Sir Julius Benedict gave the "Invitation à la Valse," and, in other instrumental music on the pianoforte, was assisted by Mr. W. Ganz. Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

THE MODES AND CONDITIONS OF MENTAL ACTION.

Professor Croom Robertson devoted his third lecture, given on Saturday last, to the most difficult part of Kant's Critical Doctrine—the answer to the question, How is the pure science of Nature possible? or, How is it possible for the mind to determine anything necessarily about Nature? It was said that the mind does so when it declares that every event must have a cause. About the fact there can be no doubt. Nature can never become the subject of synthetic judgment, a priori, if for our knowledge we are dependent on mere experience that comes to us; in other words, if Nature has an existence quite independent of the mind. It can be known, as it is known, only if the mind which so judges of itself constitutes or makes Nature. This agrees with the solution of the question about pure geometry. But Nature is the world of experience, the complex of all the objects of experience. How, then, can the mind make or constitute that which confessedly it has to acquire? or how can that be experience which the mind, in order to know anything a priori about it, must constitute? The Professor explained how Kant met this difficulty. The matter of experience, he said, is the variety of phenomena constituted of sensations received in space and time, and this matter cannot be empirically got. Nature is the complex of the objects of experience constituted through or according to fixed laws, which cannot be acquired as the matter of experience is. The only alternative is that the form must be innate—that the necessary laws of experience spring from the mind, and that experience in the full and effective sense that is meant when we speak of Nature is constituted by the mind imposing laws upon phenomena. Kant showed that synthetic judgments a priori are everywhere possible. Synthesis (putting together) means activity and spontaneity, as opposed to receptivity; and in sense the mind is not active at all. But the mind can act, can combine; and manifests another faculty—namely, that of thought or understanding, which also has its fixed conditions. To discover these is the purpose of the second part of Kant's Critical task. Thinking is not knowledge, though there is no knowledge without thinking. The mind puts together in knowing, and thought is such putting together; but it depends upon what is put together whether the result be knowledge. The mind can have no knowledge by way of intuition a priori, but, freely constructing figures by productive imagination, it puts together their parts or elements, and makes universal determinations accordingly. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the illustration of Kant's celebrated table of the categories or concepts of the understanding:—1, Quantity (including unity, plurality, totality); 2, Quality (reality, negation, limitation); 3, Relation (substance or inherence [substance and accident], causality and dependence [cause and effect], community [reciprocal action between agent and patient]); 4, Modality (possibility—impossibility; existence—non-existence; necessity—contingency). In expounding this table the Professor referred to Kant's method of interpretation by schemata (thus, number is the pure schema of quantity), and explained the way by which the categories may be applied to mathematics, physics, and metaphysics. He also showed how Kant wrought out his theory in revulsion from the scepticism of Hume, and how Stuart Mill, in his "Logic," has attempted, from his own point of view, a task corresponding with that in Kant's "Transcendental Logic."

At the next Friday evening meeting Dr. Doran, F.S.A., will give a discourse on the Opponents of Shakspeare; and on Saturday next Mr. R. Bosworth Smith will begin a course of four lectures on Mohammed and Mohammedanism.

CURIOUS WILLS.

WILL OF JEHAN CONNAXA, OF ANTWERP.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

The will of Jehan Connaxa offers so curious a history that it has served almost without alteration for the plot of an admirable comedy by C. G. Etienne, performed in Paris with great success in 1810.

It is mentioned by Père Garasse in his "Doctrine Curieuse," who states it (p. 926) to be of an earlier date than that of M. Rapin, who died in 1608, or even that of the Docte Budé, deceased 1540, of both of whose wills he speaks at pp. 920 and 922. P. Garasse also asserts that Connaxa's will is alluded to in the "Dialogues of Cæsar" (Philosopher and Physician, died 1551, aged ninety-one). Moreover this entertaining history has been related as an actuality by Angelinus Gazæus, a Jesuit, in his "Pia Hilaria," published at Antwerp (1629), and there can be no reasonable doubt of its authenticity.

The Sieur Jehan Connaxa was a merchant-prince or burgher of Antwerp, who, having but two daughters, coheirresses, married them to the two most illustrious noblemen of that city. Notwithstanding the large dowries brought by the respective brides, the two sons-in-law still looked with an envious eye on the remaining portion of his large fortune which the father-in-law had reserved for himself. They consequently came to an understanding with their wives to induce the old man insensibly to make over to them the whole of his property. Adulations, invitations, caresses, promises, were employed; in fact, no means were left untried to obtain the coveted end, till at length the good father-in-law, persuaded that his remaining years would continue to be passed as agreeably, weakly yielded to the persuasions of his children, and ceded to them all they asked.

For a few weeks all went on marvellously well; the same care, the same attentions, the same tenderesses were lavished upon him. Imperceptibly, however, these demonstrations of affection began to wear off: marks of kindness diminished, caresses became colder, invitations more rare. At last they ceased altogether, and when the too-confiding father presented himself at their houses unasked, he soon began to find his visits were inopportune and his company an intrusion.

Now began the chapter of regrets, but, alas! all too late:

the mistake was irreparable. The old man, however, who was no fool, while secretly devouring his grief, bethought him of a method of recovering, if not the affection of his children, at least its outward semblance, and of securing to himself the restitution of enough of his own too-generously-bestowed substance, to live on: this was his scheme—

He went to see one of his friends, a rich banker, and begged him to favour him with the loan of 1000 crowns for the space of three hours only. "Pray send me this sum," said he, "tomorrow morning early, and at mid-day, when I shall be at dinner with my family, let one of your clerks come with a message from you to ask me to lend you the amount in question, and insist on not returning without it. One thing only I beg you: let this secret remain entirely between you and myself." The banker acquiesced, and Connaxa proceeded to call at the houses of his sons-in-law to invite them to dine with him on the morrow. The young men, somewhat reluctantly, it is true, accepted the summons; for, knowing the circumstances of their father-in-law, they did not expect he could give them much of a banquet: however, at the appointed hour husbands and wives presented themselves and took their seats at table. The dinner was well served, and they were busy discussing it when a loud knock was heard at the door. The servant who went to open it returned, saying that it was the banker's messenger, who had called for the thousand crowns he had promised to lend him; and this he repeated aloud, so that every one in the room might hear him.

Connaxa, without looking round, replied he had visitors with him at dinner, and could not be disturbed to attend to business. At this the sons-in-law looked at each other knowingly, as if perfectly well aware of the real objection of their poverty-stricken relation. The messenger, however, continuing urgent, Connaxa pushed back his chair with a show of impatience, and, begging his astonished guests to excuse him a moment that he might get rid of the fellow by satisfying his demand, rose and went into an adjoining room, where he counted over the coin with a great deal of jingle, ringing all the large pieces, so that there should be no mistake at all about its existence, then dismissing the man with his burden he resumed his seat grumbling at the interruption.

But the sight to note was the change that had suddenly taken place in the comportment of the young people; instead of the stiffness and reserve they had before maintained, there was now a geniality, a warmth and friendliness, in their manner which would have fallen like a ray of summer sunshine on the heart of the old man had he not, unfortunately, been too well aware of the cause. On taking leave, each couple was eager to secure his company for the next day; and, indeed, both pressed him so urgently, time after time, that he ended by promising to divide the remainder of his days equally between them; the young people entertaining no doubt but that a man who had ready cash enough at command to be able to lend so large a sum must hold countless stores hoarded up.

At length, however, Connaxa fell seriously ill. His children surrounded his bed; never was a sick man more tenderly nursed, each vieing with the other to show the excess of his and her zeal. He gave them delicately to understand that the one who paid him most attention would prove to be the most liberally provided for; and, on the decided aggravation of the symptoms, they begged him to declare his last wishes and make a codicil. He replied that that had already been done, and requested them to bring out of his room his strong box with three locks: the weight was enormous, and the expectant heirs felt convinced that their inheritance would shortly be doubled.

Connaxa requested them to send for the Prior of the Jacobins of Antwerp; and, appointing him his testamentary executor, he handed him one of the keys of the box, and to each of the sons-in-law one of the remaining two, desiring that it might not be opened until forty days after his obsequies. Then, addressing his sons-in-law, he said—"My children, I desire, for the salvation of my soul, to do some good works before my death; I therefore beg you to pay immediately 100 livres to each of the churches in Antwerp, and 200 livres to the Church of the Jacobins, where I wish to be buried. You will take care that my funeral is conducted honourably, and with due regard to your position and mine; I assure you you will lose nothing by it."

The sons-in-law promised that all should be done according to his desire, and proceeded forthwith to pay the legacies to the churches; then, melting into tears, they begged the dying man's blessing. Connaxa granted it willingly, and not long after, died, his children supplying the most splendid funeral ceremonial.

It is needless to say with what impatience the heirs awaited the expiration of the forty days, in order to proceed to the examination of the strong box. At length the expected hour arrives; the Prior of the Jacobins is summoned, and appears with his key and his witnesses. The three keys are solemnly thrust into the three locks, and are simultaneously turned; the lid is raised; but what is their surprise and disappointment to see a mass of old iron, bits of lead, and flints! In the midst of these lies conspicuous a clumsy cudgel, and round it is rolled a parchment, which proves to be Connaxa's will. It is briefly written, in these words:—

"Ego Joannes Connaxa tale condo testamentum ut qui sui cura relicta, alterius curam suscepit, mactetur hac clava."

The fame of this incident, so humiliating to the disappointed heirs, soon spread round and about the old city of Antwerp, and thence to the adjacent provinces, and there was not a city in the Netherlands that did not applaud the ingenious device by which the fond and trustful father had repaired the mischief of his incautious generosity in despoiling himself, like a second Lear, in favour of his avaricious, ungrateful, and unnatural children.

The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £100 in aid of the funds of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.

The opening meeting of the African section of the Society of Arts was held yesterday week, at the society's house, in John-street, Adelphi, when the inaugural address was delivered by Sir Bartle Frere. The chair was taken by Admiral Ommaney; and there was a numerous company, among those present being Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Lord Montague, Mr. Hyde Clarke, the Rev. Horace Waller, Dr. Mann (of Natal), and a number of commercial gentlemen representing the heads of the African trade in London.

The annual ball of the Licensed Victuallers' School was held, on Thursday week, at St. James's Hall, and attracted a large number of visitors. The school is situated in Kennington-lane, Lambeth, and has accommodation for 200 children. Since its establishment, in the year 1803, it has maintained, clothed, and educated 1845 children, a large number of whom on leaving the school have received sums of money for their apprenticeship. The expenditure of the institution for the past year amounted to upwards of £6000; and, as the income from invested capital does not exceed £900 per annum, it is necessary to raise a large amount by subscriptions, in order to keep up the efficiency of the institution. A special effort is this year in progress, in order to increase the number of lady life subscribers.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG: THE ENGLISH CEREMONY, IN THE ALEXANDER HALL OF THE WINTER PALACE.

THE MARRIAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of her Majesty Queen Victoria, to her Imperial Highness the Princess and Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of his Imperial Majesty Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, took place, in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, on Friday, the 23rd ult., a day which is reckoned the 11th by the Russian Calendar. We now present, from the sketches made there by our Special Artist, Mr. Proctor, some illustrations of the august and happy nuptials, to which are added those of particular scenes at St. Petersburg and elsewhere associated with the occasion.

The religious service of the wedding was performed, first, according to the ritual of the Greek Church, in the Imperial Chapel of the Winter Palace; and then, immediately afterwards, in the Alexander Hall of that palace, by the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, according to the forms of the English Church.

The different classes of persons who were privileged to witness the ceremony met about noon in the several state apartments of the Winter Palace. Members of the Council of the Empire and foreign Ambassadors, with the ladies who accompanied them, met in the Alexander Hall; the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp and other military or naval officers of distinction met in the Nicholas Hall; a select company of Russian merchants and foreigners met in the Marshals' Hall. In the Concert Hall were the Court ladies, the wives of senators and other Russian nobles. They assembled, at a quarter to one, in the Salle des Armoiries. Here were several hundred ladies and gentlemen, the former in rich robes of every gorgeous colour, with diamond-studded coifs and lace veils, the latter in a variety of splendid uniforms, with the badges of many orders. The ladies were ranged standing on one side of the long and rather narrow hall or gallery; the gentlemen stood along the other side. An avenue was so formed, through which the procession of the Imperial family, with their princely visitors, conducted the bride and bridegroom to the chapel. A detachment of Lancers was stationed as a guard of honour in the middle of the gallery.

The procession was ushered in by the fourriers of the Imperial Court, the Masters of the Ceremonies, the Chamberlains and marshals, walking two and two, with their ensigns of office. Their Majesties the Emperor Alexander II. and the Czarina, or Empress, were attended by the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Major-General of the Suite, and two Aides-de-Camp. Then came each married couple walking together, the Czarevitch and Czarevna, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and Prussia, followed by the Crown Prince of Denmark. The bride and bridegroom were the next pair in the procession. Prince Arthur and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha came after them, followed by the Russian Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis, Sergius, and Paul, younger sons of the Emperor; the Grand Duke Constantine, his Majesty's brother, with his wife and four sons; the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Princes Romanoffski, the Dukes of Leuchtenberg, Princess Marie of Baden, Prince Peter of Oldenburg and his family, and Prince Alexander of Hesse. A train of Court ladies and other persons of rank closed the procession.

The Czar wore the dark green uniform of a Russian General, with white shoulder knots. He carried a plumed helmet in his hand. The Empress wore a gold-embroidered train trimmed with ermine, and with two broad rows of gems on her breast; on her head was the crown, with a tiara of diamonds, and a long veil. The bride, Grand Duchess Marie, wore a silver embroidered dress, on which were roses and fleurs-de-lys; she had a purple velvet mantle trimmed with ermine; her train, very long and heavy, was borne by four chamberlains and an equerry. The bridegroom, the Duke of Edinburgh, wore his uniform as a Captain in the British Navy. The Crown Prince of Germany wore a dark blue uniform. The Crown Princess of Germany had a green velvet train. The Prince of Wales wore a British military officer's scarlet uniform, with white satin shoulder-knots. The Princess of Wales wore a pearl-coloured satin dress, with a train of crimson and gold; she had a diamond tiara, a collar of brilliants, and a pearl necklace. Her sister, the Czarevna (Princess Dagmar of Denmark), wore a gold and white robe, with a train of deep-blue velvet, a diamond tiara, and a collar of brilliants. The Russian Grand Duchesses were all splendidly attired. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg had a white Russian uniform. Some of the Grand Dukes were little children, wearing uniforms, helmets, and high boots, with a manly and soldierly air.

At the door of the Imperial chapel the Czar and Czarina, and the Princes and Princesses, were received by the Metropolitan Archbishop and the Holy Synod, with other clergy, bearing the cross and holy water. They were conducted to the altar. The arrangement of a Russian church should here be remembered. Its interior comprises, first, the porch; secondly, a large open space, corresponding to the nave of a Protestant or a Catholic cathedral, which in the Russian is called the *rapeza*; thirdly, the entrance to the church proper (the singers usually stand on each side of the altar); and, lastly, the officiating priest, at certain parts of the service, stands upon a kind of platform, which is very low, and which is designated the *ambon*. One of the most important portions of the building is the *ikonostas*, the term applied to the screen which separates the altar from the church. Upon this screen the holy pictures are hung, and it is the most sacred part of the church. Some of the canons prohibit women from ever going beyond it, and it is most lavishly adorned. The *ikonostas* rears itself up in bold relief; close to the rails of the sanctuary is a handsome pulpit, with a fringed circular canopy. Above it are golden cherubim, wreathed in at the apex by a dazzling "glory." At the back of the canopy is a pictorial representation of a sacred subject; two cherubs forming the brackets and a framework of drapery hedging in the picture. This pulpit, which in form is a sexagon, has panels in unison with the prevailing style of ornament, which is gold and white. An angel with outstretched arms forms the bracket supporting the pulpit, which is not usually seen in Russian churches. The *ikonostas* is a mass of gold, upon which are medallions with paintings inserted. The pillars supporting the roof are of red granite; the floor is a series of wooden inlays, similar to the flooring throughout the palace; and the sanctuary windows are curtained with red silk.

Upon the altar table were placed the cross, the Gospels, in a massive gold frame, the pyx or box for the sacramental bread, and a picture of the Virgin and Child framed in gold. A flood of light was shed upon all by a great number of wax tapers in the candelabra. The four chief priests—viz., the Metropolitan Archbishops of St. Petersburg and Kiev; Monsignor Bajanoff, Confessor of the Emperor and Empress, and Monsignor Macarius, Bishop of Vilna—stood at the analogion or lectern. They wore gold vestments, and Monsignor Bajanoff wore a scarlet collar, with other decorations. The Czar took his place at the right-hand side of the altar. The bride and bridegroom were placed immediately before the priests at the lectern; Prince Arthur and the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis, and Sergius stood behind them as groomsmen. Next to the Czar and Empress were the Crown Princess of Germany and the

Princess of Wales; the Czarevna, with her little son, Grand Duke Nicholas, six years old; the Grand Duchess Constantine, the Czarevitch, and a Grand Duchess. On the opposite side were the gentlemen, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Prince of Wales, Prince Gortschakoff, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Grand Dukes of Russia.

The order of the Greek marriage service was as follows:—After the liturgy had been said, first making the sign of the cross on the head of the bride and bridegroom three times, the priest handed each of them a lighted taper, having previously repeated that act of devotion on the forehead of both with one end of the taper. Being conducted into the church proper—or, as we should say, into the nave—the priest incensed them, and then the deacon exclaimed, "Give the benediction, Sir," which the priest proceeded to do in the following words:—"Blessed be our God always, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages," to which the choir responded "Amen." When the deacon had bidden the congregation to pray, he besought God to grant them heavenly peace and salvation to their souls. He also prayed "for the peace of the whole world; for the welfare of the Holy Church of God, for the Holy Legislative Synod, for the clergy and the people, for the Emperor (by name), for the servant of God (the bridegroom), and the handmaiden of God (the bride) about to be espoused, and for their salvation." One clause in the prayer was an expression of the devout hope that the bride and bridegroom might obtain all their desires tending to their salvation; another that they might be granted perfect love, peace, and mutual help—that they might be "preserved in concord and steadfast vitality to each other, and blessed in innocency of love, and delivered from all affliction, strife, and necessity." To this pious aspiration the choir responded, "Lord have mercy upon us." Then followed this brief prayer by the deacon, "In remembrance of our most holy, most pious, most blessed, and glorious Lady, the mother of God, and ever Virgin Mary, with all saints, we commend ourselves and each other and our whole life to Christ our God." Again came the vocal response, "To Thee, O Lord," succeeded by a fervent aspiration from the priest, in which he prayed to the Almighty, "who blessed Isaac and Abraham, and made them heirs of His promise," to bless the Duke and the Grand Duchess Marie, and to guide them in every good work.

These prayers were followed by an act to which general attention was drawn. The wedding-rings had been previously brought forward upon golden salvers, and placed upon the altar by one of the masters of the ceremonies; and now they were taken from the holy table by the principal priests and given to the confessor of the Emperor and Empress. That priest, according to custom, placed them on the fingers of the Grand Duchess Marie and the Duke of Edinburgh, and then ensued the following:—"The servant of God" (naming the Duke) "is betrothed to the handmaid of God" (naming the bride), in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages. Amen." Addressing himself to the Grand Duchess, the priest said, "The handmaid of God is betrothed to the servant of God," adding the inscription. This form was repeated three times, after which the priest made the sign of the cross on the forehead of the Duke and the Grand Duchess with the rings, and then put them on the forefinger of the right hand of each. When the rings had been thus placed upon the fingers of the bride and bridegroom, the Paranympus, or, as he is called in Slavonic, the *Vospriemnek*, exchanged the rings of the espoused pair, and then the priest said a long prayer, beseeching God, "who conducted the servant of Abraham when he was sent into Mesopotamia to take a wife for his master Isaac, and at the well of water moved him to betroth Rebecca," to "bless the espousals of these Thy servants, and confirm them in his holy union." In the prayer occur these sentences:—"Thou, O Lord, has shown us that such pledges should be given and confirmed. By a ring power was given unto Joseph in Egypt; by a ring Daniel was honoured in Babylon; the truth was discovered with respect to Tamar by a ring; and by a ring our heavenly Father showed his kindness to his returning Son." This prayer closed with the ascription, and was followed by what is called the triple ectinia, or Litany, and "dismission," the latter being a hymn which is constantly repeated in the Russian Church service.

With the "dismission" terminated "the espousals," and then followed the office of the Matrimonial Coronation, which is prefaced by a striking scene. Giving the bride and bridegroom lighted tapers to hold, the priest placed himself in front of them, and, censer in hand, sang the 128th Psalm, beginning "Blessed are all they that fear the Lord and walk in His ways," the choir responding at the end of each of the seven verses, "Glory be to Thee, our God—glory be to Thee." What occurred next was watched with unabated interest. This part of the office might well be called "The Interrogations," for the priest says to the bridegroom, "Hast thou a good and unrestrained will and firm intention to take unto thee to wife this woman (mentioning the Grand Duchess by name) whom thou seest here before thee?" To this question the Duke of Edinburgh answered, "I have, Reverend Sir." The Priest: "Hast thou not promised any other woman?" The Bridegroom: "I have not promised another, Reverend Sir." To the Grand Duchess Marie a similar question was put, and her Imperial Highness returned the same answer. "Give the benediction, Sir," then said the deacon to the priest, who asked the Divine blessing, after which the deacon said the ectinia. In this the deacon prayed for peace for the whole world, especially for "the servants of God now joined together in holy wedlock," beseeching that the marriage might be blessed "like that of Cana of Galilee." The commendation of all to the Virgin followed. Then the priest recited another long prayer, asking God to give the young couple "a peaceful life, length of days, sobriety, mutual love, joy in their children, and the never-fading crown of glory."

One of the most important features of the service was then witnessed. This was the "crowning" of the bride and bridegroom. Taking in his hands the crowns, which play a conspicuous part in every Russian marriage, the priest first crowned the Duke of Edinburgh, mentioning his Royal Highness's name, and saying, "The servant of God is crowned for the handmaid of God (naming the Grand Duchess Marie), in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Then he put the crown on the bride's head, saying that she, the handmaid of God, was crowned for the servant of God (her husband), in the name, &c. After this interesting ceremony the benediction was given, the priest saying three times, "O Lord our God, crown them with glory and honour," and making in the air the sign of the cross. From this time until the end of the service the crowns were held over the heads of the bride and bridegroom by the four groomsmen alternately. Next came the *Prokeimenon* of the Apostle, consisting of verses out of the Psalms, the choir chanting the verses after each had been read. The *Prokeimenon* was sung to the eighth tone, and was as follows:—"Thou hast put crowns of precious stones upon their heads; they asked life of Thee and Thou gavest them." The reader next stated the Lesson, which is always the same at Russian marriage ceremonies, and which is taken from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, chap. v., verses 20 to 23.

The deacon having directed the notice of the congregation to what was about to follow by exclaiming, "Attend!" the reader proceeded to read the Epistle, bidding the wife to submit herself to her husband and the husband to love the wife, "as Christ loved the Church." The few words which succeeded, and which it is unnecessary to repeat, were chanted to the fifth tone. In a very impressive manner the deacon exclaimed, "Wisdom! stand up. Let us hear the Holy Gospel," which the priest "declared" as being from St. John. Then came the tuneful voices of the choristers in the "Gloria," and the reading by the priest of the Gospel, beginning, "At that time there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee, and the mother of Jesus was there." Another "Gloria" followed the reading of the Holy Gospel, and preceded a prayer for the Emperor by name, for the Synod and Bishop, and brethren in Christ; and "again," recited the priest, "we pray for life, health, and salvation, and remission of sins to the servants of God"—namely, the Royal bride and bridegroom, whose preservation from all ill was again besought.

Another striking feature of the service was now imminent. When the deacon had given the commendation, what is called in the Russian liturgy "the common cup," containing the consecrated wine, was brought, and blessed by the confessor, who then asked God's blessing upon it, and who further besought the Almighty to impart His spiritual benediction unto the bride and bridegroom. Thrice the communion cup was presented to both the Duke and the Grand Duchess, who received the sacramental wine; and then, holding a lighted taper in their left hand, they were thrice led round the analogion, a kind of lectern or desk, or portable table, upon which are placed the holy books when the priest or deacon reads any part of the service. As their Royal Highnesses were conducted round the analogion from right to left they were accompanied by the best men, Prince Arthur and the Grand Duke Vladimir or Alexis, who held the crowns over the heads of the newly-married pair.

Our illustration, in the large Engraving which forms the Extra Supplement, represents the chief officiating priest, Monsignor Bajanoff holding the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess by their joined hands, and so leading them round. The Emperor and Empress are standing in the background. The Prince of Wales is to the right hand, under the pulpit.

After this ceremony, a troparion was sung to the fifth tone—"Exult, O Isaiah, for the Virgin has conceived and brought forth a son, Emmanuel—God and man. The East is His name. Him do we magnify and call the Virgin blessed." When two other verses had been said, the priest, taking off the bridegroom's crown, said:—"Be thou magnified, O bridegroom, as Abraham; be thou blessed as Isaac; and multiplied as Jacob, walking in peace and performing the commandments of God in righteousness." Taking off the bride's crown, he said to the Grand Duchess:—"And be thou magnified like Sarah; be thou joyful as Rebecca; and increase and multiply as Rachael, delighting in thine own husband, and observing the bounds of the law according to the great pleasure of God." One or two short prayers having been said and responded to, the priest delivered the following concluding prayer:—"The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the Most Holy and consubstantial Trinity, the Fountain of Life, whose Godhead is one, and whose kingdom is one, bless you and give unto you length of days, fruitfulness, increase of life and faith! May He fill you with all good things upon earth and vouchsafe unto you the goodness He has promised through the prayers of the Holy Mother of God and of all Saints! Amen." The bride and bridegroom, having kissed the holy cross, were embraced first by the Emperor and then by the Empress, whose greeting of her Royal son-in-law was profoundly touching. After the congratulations of the other members of the two Imperial and Royal families, the bridal procession left the church, the conclusion of the Russian rite being marked by the discharge of 101 cannon from the ramparts of the fortress of St. Petersburg.

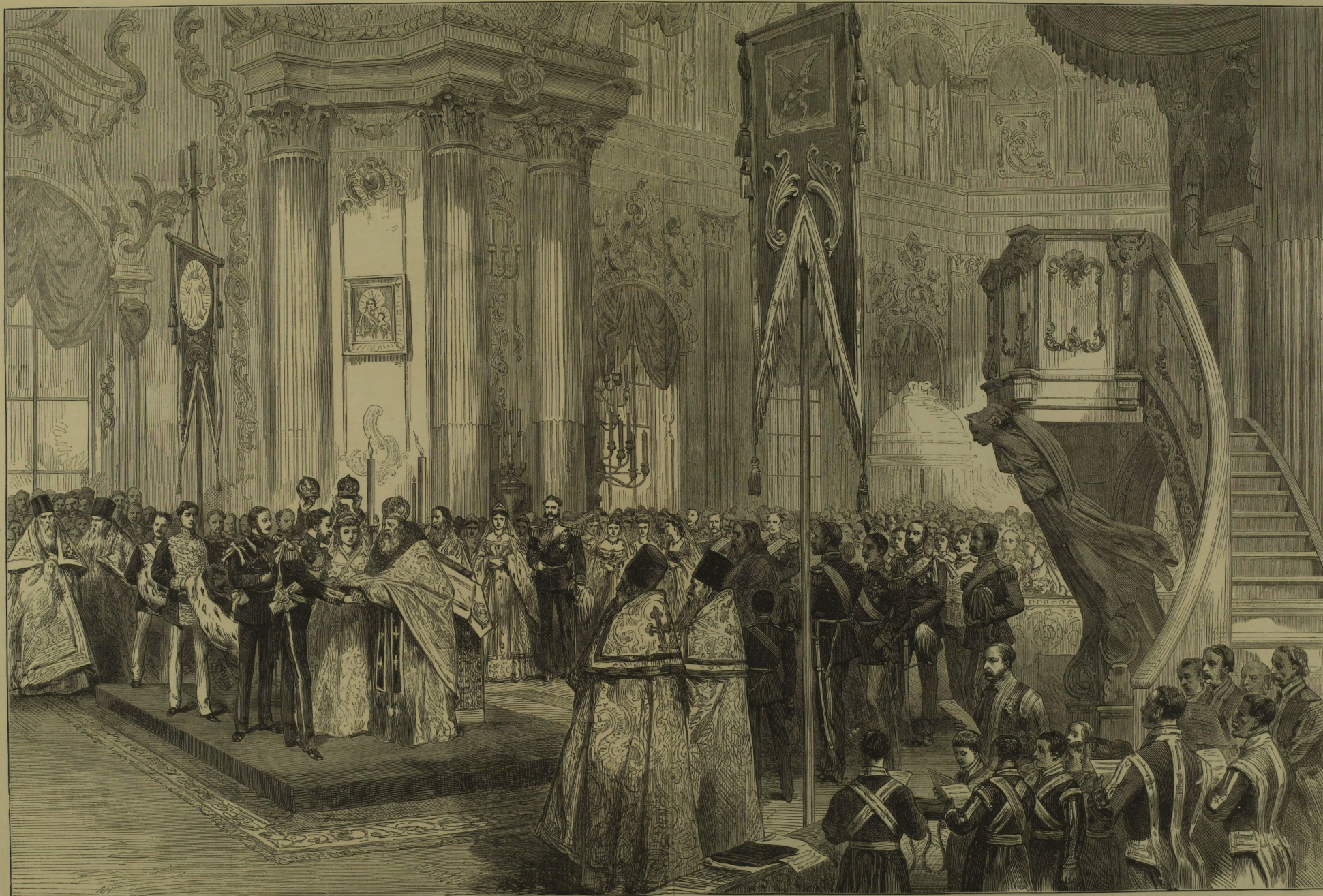
The procession moved on through the palace to the Alexander Hall, which is not very large, but of beautiful design and sculptural adornment, with pillars of white marble, their capitals surmounted by white marble eagles. Two conspicuous trophies give additional beauty to the appearance of the hall. They are of white marble, corresponding with the ceiling, and consist of shields, the largest of which have a double eagle springing out of them, while another eagle is formed by smaller shields on each side. Above is a suit of Grecian armour with Greek shields. Frescoed medallions in relief run all round the room, giving it a light and graceful appearance; the subjects being varied by the introduction of classical figures at intervals. On the walls are five large pictures—one, by the English artist, George Dawe, being a fine portrait of the Emperor Alexander I.; the others, by Sauerwald, representing the battles of Kulm, Leipsic, &c., and the taking of Paris in 1814.

In this room an altar had been erected. It was exceedingly plain, about 3½ ft. in height, and covered with a deep, rich crimson velvet altar-cloth. The altar-rails were of brass, supported on brass pedestals; three steps led to the holy table, and in the centre of the steps were placed two cushions of the same deep crimson velvet as the frontal, and a curtain of similar texture, hung in brass rings, draped the back of the altar.

Shortly before half-past two o'clock the procession entered the Alexander Hall, the Emperor leading the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie to the altar, where stood the three English clergymen.

The Emperor and Empress stood on the right-hand side of the altar, her Imperial Majesty only occasionally using the chair which was placed for her. Close by were the Princess of Wales, the Czarevna, the Grand Duchess Constantine, the Grand Duchess Nicholas, and the other members of the Imperial family. In the rear of their Majesties stood the Ambassadors Plenipotentiary:—Lord Augustus Loftus (Great Britain), General Leflô (France), and Prince Reuss (Germany), the Austrian, Italian, Danish, and American Ministers, with their secretaries and attachés, amongst whom were the following gentlemen attached to the British Embassy:—Mr. W. Doria (secretary of Embassy), Mr. Heneage, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. H. Loftus. Conspicuous amongst this group of diplomats was the special Envoy sent by the Republic of Montenegro; three representatives of Bokhara, who only arrived on the previous day, were present; also the members of the suites of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, with a great many English visitors, amongst whom were Lord and Lady Aylesford.

When all had taken their places the English form of solemnisation of marriage was begun. Just as at Royal marriages in England the Archbishop of Canterbury reads the whole of the service, so on this day the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster took the whole of the duty upon himself, although there were also present in their clerical capacity the Rev. Arthur S. Thompson, B.A. (Oxon), Chaplain to her Britannic Majesty's Embassy, the Russian Company, and the British Factory; and the Rev. S. Kingsford, M.A. (Cantab). The Anglican service began by the Russian choir (who numbered forty men and boys) chanting, in their own tongue, the first verse of the 21st Psalm—"The King shall rejoice in Thy strength, O Lord; and in Thy salvation how greatly shall he rejoice." Thence the St. Petersburg choir gave as well as they had performed their



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG: THE GREEK CEREMONY, IN THE IMPERIAL CHAPEL OF THE WINTER PALACE.

arduous part in the large church, and when they had concluded the Dean of Westminster began the service. The Beati omnes (Psalm 128) was chanted.

After the prayer beginning "Almighty God, who at the beginning did create our first parents, Adam and Eve, and did sanctify and join them together in marriage," the Rubric says:—"If there be no sermon declaring the duties of man and wife the minister shall read as followeth" (i.e., the Exhortation), "All ye that are married." Inasmuch, however, as Dean Stanley had preached upon the subject of the Royal marriage on the previous Sunday at the English church, he did not deliver an address now, neither did he read the Exhortation, but in place of both he said the prayer specially written by him for this occasion. It concluded with the following supplication:—"Grant that the union in deeds of war which this hall celebrates may be exchanged for the more blessed union of brotherly kindness and perseverance in well-doing; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, faith and charity, may be established among us for all generations, and that by divers gifts from north and south, from east and west, Thy kingdom may be built up and enlarged even more and more in the unity of the Spirit and in the bond of peace, through Jesus Christ our Redeemer. Amen."

The choir then chanted in Russian the following final anthem, taken from the first three verses of the 112th Psalm:—"Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord: he hath great delight in his commandments. His seed shall be mighty upon earth: the generation of the faithful shall be blessed. Riches and plenteousness shall be in his house: and his righteousness endureth for ever."

The services of both the Russian and the English Churches were now concluded. The procession went on to the Malachite Hall, where the last important formality of signing the register was gone through, the only persons present besides the above distinguished personages and Viscount Sydney, Lady Augusta Stanley, and the three English clergymen, being the chamberlains and the pages who held the trains. Prince Gortschakoff and Count Schouvaloff were present. The bride and bridegroom signed first, then the Emperor, the Empress, the Russian and English Princes and Princesses signing next, Viscount Sydney affixing his signature last but one, and the Rev. Mr. Thompson signing last. During this interesting ceremony the Grand Duchess Marie sat on one side of the table and the Empress on the other. The register of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, being justly regarded as too valuable a volume to be removed, a leaf was taken to St. Petersburg in order that, after their Royal Highnesses had signed it, the page might be subsequently inserted in the book.

It is observed with interest that the prayer-book from which the Dean of Westminster read the first part of the service was the same volume which was used at the coronation of William IV., and that in the after-part of the office Dean Stanley read from the prayer-book which was used at the marriages of George III., Princess Charlotte, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, William IV., the Duke of Kent, and the Prince of Wales. This historic volume is the property of Lady Mary Hamilton.

The Emperor and Empress gave a grand banquet to 800 wedding guests, in the Nicholas Hall, at five o'clock. It was a brilliant scene; the great hall is white, and was lighted up by thousands of wax lights in the numerous chandeliers. At the four tables sat a splendidly-dressed company. The newly-married Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were placed side by side. On her left sat her father the Czar, and next him were the Princess of Wales, the Prince Imperial of Germany, and the Czarevna on that side of the high table. On the Duke of Edinburgh's right sat the Empress, in close conversation all through the banquet with her new son, who, in speaking to her Majesty, bent towards her with an air of courtesy and deference. Next to the Czarina sat the Prince of Wales. Next to the Prince sat the Princess Imperial of Prussia, and then the Czarevitch. Music was performed during the feast, Patti and Albani singing their best. The health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk, all standing up and touching glasses with each other. At half-past eight in the evening the company reassembled in St. George's Hall for the graceful dance, or rather promenade to music, which is called the polonaise. It went gaily round the ball-room, with frequent changing of partners, till nearly ten o'clock. Then came the quiet departure of the newly married couple to the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo, a few miles from St. Petersburg. They were attended by five persons, including Lady Emma Osborne and Lieutenant Haig. Some public buildings of St. Petersburg were illuminated that night, Messrs. Defries, of London, being employed for this work. The illuminations of the British Embassy are the subject of one of our illustrations. They were provided by Messrs. Defries, whose patent crystal apparatus, with various emblematic devices, produced a brilliant and beautiful effect.

The funeral of Count Berg, Lieutenant-Governor of Poland, which took place at St. Petersburg, a few days before the Royal wedding, presented an imposing spectacle in the streets of the Russian capital, as the procession conducting the hearse moved from the Lutheran church, in the Nevski Prospect, after the religious ceremony. The Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Wales attended the funeral procession, both on horseback. Our Artist's sketch represents his Majesty and the Prince awaiting the departure of the hearse from the chapel door. His Royal Highness wore his military overcoat and the bushy cap of the Rifle Brigade.

An incident of ordinary experience in winter at St. Petersburg is the subject of our Artist's remaining sketch, the operation of taking water in casks out of a hole broken in the ice of the Neva, for the supply of householders in the city.

Miss Landseer, eldest sister of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, has presented to the National Life-Boat Institution 100 gs.

The old gravel-pits and belts of furze on the west side of Tooting common are being cleared away, and the land is to be excavated and laid out as a public park and recreation-ground for the inhabitants of Tooting and Streatham. The work is undertaken by the Board of Works, who have purchased the manorial rights and arranged with the commoners having pasture rights and other privileges. The other portion of the common, about which there has been expensive litigation between the lord of the manor and the commoners, is to remain intact. It is beautifully timbered, and possesses a park-like aspect, and is to be preserved in its present state.

A correspondent of the *Garden* quotes a letter from Mr. Bright in reference to the more efficient utilisation of Indian corn as an article of food in this country. Mr. Bright is of opinion that the main impediment to its more general use is the ignorance which prevails in regard to the best way of cooking it, and he expresses his anxiety that some good American cook should give us practical instructions in the matter. It is added that Indian corn, although it will not ripen in the southern counties of England, may be raised with ease as far as the green state, in which state it is largely used in the United States as a most palatable addition to the table.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

R. H. H. V., J. JANTON, E. LONGCROFT, and Others.—Your suggested defence in Problem No. 1560 shall be considered.

J. W. Clay O. S.—Your game has been in type for weeks, waiting its turn for publication; and the copy is therefore destroyed.

C. F. H., Bury.—The Knight's Tour containing lines from Ariel's song in "The Tempest" appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of March 18, 1871.

A. C. P., Mitcham.—It shall be inserted shortly. Many thanks.

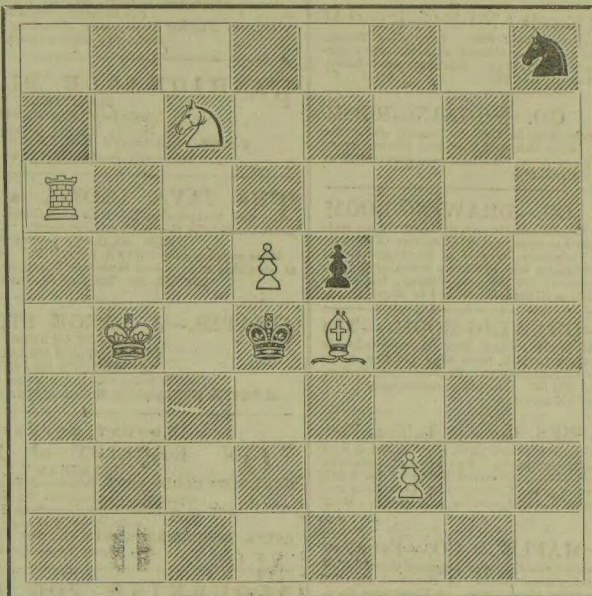
C. W. M.—If the game can be found in any of our back Numbers, we will direct you to it.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1561 has been received from Eidolon—M. D.—Chessnut—E. B. H.—Pip—Dry-as-dust—F. E. N.—G. W.—Huf—W. S. B.—Hermes—East Marden, Lough—T. W. of Canterbury—S. S.—Gregory—Henry—W. F. F.—Maufred and Man Friday—T. W. F.—Charley—R. D. F.—L. S. D.—Ebury—F. H. of Mona—J. Sowden.

PROBLEM No. 1563.

By the Rev. B. HOPKINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

It will interest many of our readers to learn that Chess is not neglected in the country of its birth. The two following games have lately been played by telegraph between the Calcutta and Bombay Chess Clubs—that is, by three champions selected by each club. The players for Calcutta were Messrs. K. Steel, R. M. Ross, and C. H. Ogbourne; for Bombay, Messrs. W. B. Fellows, A. G. Mullins, and J. Westlake.

GAME NO. 1.

(K's B's Opening.)

WHITE (Bombay).	BLACK (Calcutta).	WHITE (Bombay).	BLACK (Calcutta).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. R takes R	B to Kt sq
2. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	28. K R to Kt 7th	R to Q sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	29. R takes R (ch)	K takes K R
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	White were too impetuous. Having gained a clear piece, they need have risked nothing; and, by sheer superiority of force, they must have won with ordinary care. They have still a winning game, however.	
5. Q takes P	P takes B	30. K to B sq	P to Kt 4th
6. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	31. K to K 2nd	P to B 5th
This exchange of Queens at the beginning detracts greatly from the interest of the game.		32. P to Kt 3rd	
7. P takes Kt	P takes P	atal loss of time.	
8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K B 4th	33. R to Q 7th	B to B 2nd
9. Kt to Q 4th	B to K B 3rd	34. R takes P	K to B 3rd
10. Castles	P to Q B 4th	35. R takes P	B to K 4th
11. Kt to Kt 5th	B takes P	36. R to R 4th	P to Kt 5th
12. B to B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	37. R to R 5th	K to B 4th
13. Q Kt to R 3rd	Kt to Q 6th	38. P to B 4th	K to Q 5th
14. K R to K sq	Kt to K 4th	39. P to B 5th	B to Q 3rd
15. Q R to Q sq	K to B sq	40. P to B 6th	P to Kt 6th
16. B takes Kt	P takes B	41. R to Q Kt 5th	P to B 7th
17. R takes P	P to Kt 3rd	42. P to B 7th	P to B 7th
Bombay have now a considerable advantage in position. Their King is in safety and all their Pieces in play.		43. R takes P	P to B 8th, becoming a Queen
18. P to Q Kt 3rd	P takes P	44. R to Q 2nd (ch)	K to K 6th
Why sacrifice a Piece?		45. R takes B	Q to B 5th (ch)
19. R takes B	P takes P	46. K to Q sq	K to Bt 6th (ch)
20. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to Kt 2nd	47. K to K 2nd	Q to B 6th (ch)
21. R to K 7th	P Q's checking	48. K to K sq	Q to R 5th (ch)
22. Kt takes Q	B takes Kt	49. K to B 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
23. K R to B 7 (ch)	K to Kt sq	50. K to B sq	Q to R 5th (ch)
24. Q R to Q 7th	B to K 4th	51. K to K 2nd	Q to B 6th (ch)
25. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq	52. K to Q 2nd	Q takes B P
26. Kt takes P (ch)	R takes Kt	and in a few more moves White resigned.	

GAME NO. 2.

(K's K's Opening.)

BLACK (Calcutta).	WHITE (Bombay).	BLACK (Calcutta).	WHITE (Bombay).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P takes Kt	P takes P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	12. Kt to R 2nd	Q to R 5th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	13. Q to K sq	Q to R 4th
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	14. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	15. R to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd
6. B to K 3rd	B takes B	16. Q R to K B sq	Kt to R sq
7. P takes B	K Kt to Kt 5th	17. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q B 3rd
8. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	18. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to R 2nd
9. Castles K's side	Castles	19. R to B 5th	B takes R
10. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th	20. R takes B	P to K Kt 4th
This is not sound, but it leads to a sharp and amusing skirmish.		21. K Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th

And Calcutta announced mate in eight moves.

CHESS PROBLEMS.*

The collection of Chess Problems just issued by Messrs. Pierce is a welcome addition to the too few books upon the subject which we possess. Without pretension to the highest faculties in the composition of these ingenious subtleties, the authors of the volume before us, by fertility of invention, and occasionally by originality and beauty of idea, have entitled themselves to a conspicuous place among those who have devoted themselves to this branch of chess. The collection comprises not less than 300 positions, of which each brother contributes nearly half; the few remaining being joint compositions with Mr. Meyer and Mr. Victor Gorgias. Nearly the whole of these problems have been printed before, in the various chess organs in this country and abroad, a fact which, if it detract from their novelty, is a good guarantee for their correctness. The following (No. 28) is a pleasing and well-constructed position:—

White: K at K B's 2nd, Q at K B sq, R at Q 6th, B at Q R 4th, Ps at K Kt 3rd, K's 3rd, Q 4th, and Q R 3rd.

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 2nd and 4th, Q's B 5th and 6th, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Still better is No. 71; but that appeared in our columns not long since. No. 200 is not difficult, but will be a delightful morsel for the young students. Of the joint compositions by Messrs. W. T. Pierce and H. Meyer one of the most attractive will probably be No. 275:—

White: K at Q R sq, Q at Q Kt 2nd, R at K R 2nd, Bs at K B 5th and Q 6th, Kt at Q 4th, Ps at K Kt 7th, Q 7th, and Q B 5th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Rs at K Kt sq and Q sq, B at K B 2nd, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K Kt 5th, Q 6th, Q R 2nd, 3rd, and 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

We are told, but have not had time to examine them critically, that Nos. 91, 110, 130, and 205 are also particularly good. If they prove to be so, and have not already appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, we shall probably print them by-and-by.

* Chess Problems. By James Pierce, M.A., and W. Timbrell Pierce (Longmans, Green and Co.)

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

On Jan. 20 a paper on "The Mechanical Production of Cold" was read before the Institution of Civil Engineers by Mr. A. C. Kirk. The discussion which followed was continued throughout the evening and also throughout the whole of the meeting during the following week—the subject being one of comparative novelty and of much importance. The science of thermodynamics teaches that in every case in which power is generated by heat there must be a high and a low temperature, and teaches also that in the conversion of heat into power a certain expenditure of heat will in a perfect engine generate a determinate amount of power, which is consequently termed the *mechanical equivalent of the heat*. The converse proposition is also true, that a certain expenditure of power will generate a corresponding difference of temperature at the points of reception and rejection; and this is what is done in all the freezing machines in which cold is produced by the expenditure of mechanical power. In some of the freezing machines a volatile liquid, such as ether or liquid ammonia, is made to boil by placing it in a vacuum, which is mechanically maintained, the vapour being constantly removed by a pump or otherwise into a vessel having a high internal pressure, where it is again liquefied, and cold is produced by the rapid vaporisation. In Kirk's machine the fluid used is air. The air is compressed mechanically by a steam-engine, by which operation its temperature is increased. While in the compressed state it is cooled by water, and, being then suffered to expand, it seeks to recover from surrounding objects the heat it had lost, and thus produces cold. The problem of economical cooling is of much interest on account of its bearing upon many processes in the arts, such as the solidification of paraffine and carbolic acid, the cooling of brewers' worts, and the preservation of meat in a frozen state during its conveyance from foreign countries in steam-vessels specially fitted for that particular function. The speakers during the two evenings the discussion lasted were Messrs. Siemens, West, Reece, Liddeley, Thomson, and Bourn.

The Prussian Government has given a great impulse to salmon-culture in Silesia by distributing fecundated ova among the leading pisciculturists of Silesia and Brandenburg, and the number of young fish in the Oder has thus been much increased. In 1871 the number of young fish raised and put into the Oder was 55,000, in 1872 it was 320,000, and in 1873 it was 144,274.

A paper by Professor Reynolds has been read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester "On the Destruction of Sound by Fog and the Inertness of a Heterogeneous Fluid." On this subject the author of the paper dissents from the conclusions arrived at by Professor Tyndall.

A correspondent of the *Field* gives an account of a gigantic species of cuttle-fish lately found entangled in the nets of some fishermen near St. John's, Newfoundland. The body, it is stated, was 8 ft. in length and had ten arms, the longest of which are 24 ft. long, radiated from the top of the head. The mouth, which was about the centre of the head, was armed with a horny beak, like that of a parrot. When killed by the fishermen it ejected a large quantity of inky fluid. The animal appears to have been a calamary, and is a different animal from the octopus. It is stated that a cuttle-fish was some time since thrown ashore which was 80 ft. in length. The fishermen who encountered a cuttle-fish some time since in Conception Bay state that it was three times the length of their boat, which was 20 ft. long. It threw one of its tentacles over the boat, and this tentacle, which was severed by an axe, and is now in the local museum, is 35 ft. long.

The International Exhibition for 1874 will consist of three divisions, of which the first will be devoted to the fine arts; the second to manufactures, raw materials, machinery, and processes; and the third to new inventions and discoveries. Among the machines will be lace-making machines, stone-dressing machines, brick-making machines, and wood-working machines. New stoves will form a prominent feature. Messrs. Chance and Co. will exhibit the revolving-light apparatus constructed for the South stack lighthouse, near Holyhead; and Gramme's electro-magnetic light will also be shown.

The iron-mines of Elba have long been known to furnish some of the best iron ore in the world, and the supplies are inexhaustible; but their beneficial development has been prevented by Governmental restrictions. A company of Italian capitalists has now been formed to lease the mines for thirty years, and they will erect ironworks.

The system of casting metals under pressure, inaugurated by Sir Joseph Whitworth for the production of sound castings in wrought iron and steel, has been extended by Colonel Lavroff, a French officer, to bronze with advantageous results. The Whitworth system is now being applied to the production of heavy guns and of shafts for screw-propellers, which are cast hollow, and which, with about half the weight, are stronger than the screw-shafts usually employed. The soundness of the main shaft in screw-vessels is still more important than it is in paddle-vessels, as, even if one paddle-shaft breaks, the vessel may be able to complete her voyage with the other; whereas, if the screw-shaft breaks, the vessel is left without resource except the sails, which are often useless in such a case.

Mr. Griffiths, the inventor of one of the best forms of screw-propeller now in use, has lately proposed to employ two screws, one at the bow and the other at the stern; or he uses one screw working in a short tube which opens downward at the fore end, so as to take in water from below the keel and deliver it at the stern. Mr. Griffiths says:—"A screw-propeller working in open water in the ordinary manner draws a great portion of its supply of water from all around its periphery, and the power which is consumed in drawing it is wasted. This is not the case with my system, when the power is divided between the bow and stern screws, or with the enlarged tunnel-mouth for a single screw; for the extra quantity of water required by the screw is thus supplied without any loss of power. Screws must be supplied with 40 or 50 per cent more water to give the best effect in propelling the ship."

Last month we recapitulated some cases in which heat counteracts the effect of gravity, as when liquids assume the spheroidal state and roll over a hot plate without touching it. Mr. Crookes has quite recently described to the Royal Society several forms of apparatus which enabled him to render sensible an action exerted by heat on gravitating bodies. One of the experiments was made with a balance formed of a straw beam, with pith-ball masses at the end, the whole inclosed in a glass tube and connected with a Sprengel air-pump. It was found that the application of heat beneath one of the pith balls in the rarefied tube caused it to rise, whereas the application of a piece of ice caused it to fall. The motion could not be due to air currents, as there was no air present.

A substitution of albumen for gelatine in the bichromate process of photo lithography has been successfully made. The paper is covered with a thin coating of albumen, upon which a concentrated solution of the bichromate is poured. After exposure under the negative, the sheet is covered with lithographic ink, and is then immersed in cold water to dissolve the unaltered albumen, which is removed by a soft sponge. A very clear image is thus obtained, which may be transferred to the stone and printed from in the usual manner of lithography.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS.

The Science and Art Department will hold Examinations through the agency of the Managers in Public Elementary Schools throughout the Kingdom.

These Examinations will take place on March 6th in Schools in which instruction in Drawing is given by persons certificated or partially certificated in second grade drawing.

Payments to the Managers and Prizes to the Children and Pupil-Teachers are offered on the results of these examinations.

Application for Examination must be made, before Feb. 14, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

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N.B.—New Illustrated Catalogues for 1874, free by post for two stamps.

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This RESTAURANT is removed to more Spacious and Commodious Premises, 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place (embracing the late Gallery of Illustration, which is now available for Regimental Dinners and similar parties).

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